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Residence Leonard Coates Nursery Company, Morganhill, California.

Leonard Coates Nursery Co.

Fruit, Nut and Ornamental Trees
Shrubs, Plants and Roses

Established 1878.
 Incorporated 1905.

Morganhill, Santa Clara Co., California

Four-year-old bearing orchard of pedigree Blenheim Apricots on Geo. M. Cole's place at Hollister. Trees furnished by us.





Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. (See page 5).

Read This Page Before Ordering

We grow a general fruit tree stock, nut trees, grape vines, and small fruits, and a large collection of hardy ornamental trees and shrubs.

We grow in our own orchards all of the varieties of fruit and nut trees, etc., that we propagate. Customers may, during the summer months, see the trees in bearing. We have also extensive grounds laid out in ornamental trees and shrubbery, located on gently sloping hills which command an entrancing view of the famous Santa Clara Valley towards its southern limit, this tract of seventy acres forming one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the whole of California.

We make a specialty of growing such trees and plants that are best suited to California conditions, including, of course, our native trees, and it would well pay any who may contemplate the laying out of either an extensive park or a town lot to visit our grounds and be therefore better prepared to select the varieties which would be most pleasing and satisfactory.

Our trees are grown by ourselves on our own grounds. If at any time any trees are purchased from other nurseries, customers will be so notified.

Our Fruit Tree Nurseries

Are on the Llagas Creek, two miles southeast from our home place near Morganhill, and consist of over fifty acres of land admirably adapted to the purpose.

Please Note Carefully

Location—Our freight, express, and postoffice, are at Morganhill, and our office, orchards, park, experimental grounds, and Eucalyptus groves, seventy acres in all, are within three-quarters of a mile from Railroad. We are on the main S. P. line between San Francisco and the South, with ready access to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys via Niles and Tracy.

Shipping—Give plain directions as to route and whether by freight or express. We recommend express for all except large shipments.

Responsibility—We cannot be held liable for any damage that may result from delays in transportation or through the inability of the horticultural officers to make prompt inspection.

Orders—We aim to fill orders in rotation as received, and will always endeavor to use the utmost promptness. If customers would order early and leave it to our discretion when to ship, annoying delays would be avoided. Even if the land is not ready for planting, it is much better to have the trees ready, bundles opened and roots well covered in a shallow trench.

Substitutions—Always state, in a mixed order, if any substitutions may be made or not. If "no substitution" is written on order, such instructions will be carefully heeded.

Complaints—All claims for shortage or any other possible mistakes must be made within two days after receipt of stock, or they cannot be allowed. Carefully examine trees or plants upon arrival. If anything is wrong, notify us at once.

Quarantine Laws—It is to our interest to take every precaution to ship nothing but stock that is clean and healthy; we could not afford to do otherwise. The law has often worked a hardship upon planter and nurseryman, owing to inadequate measures for inspection of stock at point of destination, and consequent delays in delivery. Our trees are all shipped under the County Commissioner's certificate.

Guarantee of Genuineness—While every care is taken to sell stock true to name and description, mistakes may sometimes occur, in which case, on proper proof being presented, we shall be ready to refund the amount paid or will replace such trees or other stock.

In addition to precautions usually taken, we now make a practice of labeling trees, etc., in the nursery before they are dug, thus rendering any mistakes practically impossible.

It is mutually understood and agreed to between purchaser and ourselves that such guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than the original amount paid for any stock that may prove to be untrue. If this is not agreed to by purchaser, trees or plants must be returned at once.

Packing—This is done in the best manner and charges made simply to cover cost of material used. No charge for cartage to railroad.

The charge per bale would amount to about 15 cts. to 50 cts. according to size, and for ornamental stock from 25 cts. to \$1.00 per box. On all orders amounting to \$10.00 we make no packing charge.

CORRECTIONS

ON PAGE 6 the illustration is of "Pedigreed French Prune" trees, not apricots.

ON PAGE 8 under "Prunes," the name "French prune" should be struck out, as we propagate now only "Pedigreed French" prunes, under distinctive names, and sell no other.

ON PAGE 23, the price of Eucalyptus trees in flats should have been stated as \$2.00 per 100, with reduction in large quantity.

A Few Words to the Point



HERE ARE many important points to consider before deciding on the purchase of nursery stock, and one of the best means of getting at the truth of the matter is a consultation with someone whose experience, observation, and study tend to qualify him as competent to offer advice. Since the founding of our nursery in 1878 it has always been our aim to gather information from as wide a field as possible, to discover where certain conditions are similar or methods applicable, and to import from foreign countries those varieties of fruit or ornamental trees which seemed most likely to promise success in our own State. We could refer to a long list of fruit now catalogued in the leading nurseries which we first introduced.

The senior member of our firm has just spent nearly a year abroad in England, France and Belgium, investigating methods of culture and selecting trees, plants and fruit tree stocks for California.

We must have the best stocks, the best fruits, the best plants. This is necessary to the fruit, seed, and flower industries. While nurserymen are most vitally interested in the prevention of the spread of plant diseases or of insect pests, we are sure the public is not aware of the extra expense all this entails. The need is felt for a plum stock which may be resistant to oak fungus; we are experimenting with various stocks for this purpose, imported from Europe at great cost. We are importing some of the best strains of prunes grown in the Agen district in the south of France, and have abundant corroborative testimony proving that we are right in what we have for many years contended, that we have in California several varieties of so-called "French" or Agen prunes all grown under one name. This our Mr. Leonard Coates discovered twenty-seven years ago, and read a paper on the subject before a Fruit-Growers' Meeting. The statement was paid little attention to until the last two or three years, when growers themselves admit the soundness of the proposition, and other nurserymen are beginning to follow our lead. We have, on our own grounds, large plantations of all these various strains of French prunes which as Professor Hedrick says, "are worthy of varietal distinction."

We do not claim that all our stock is "pedigreed;" this would take generations to accomplish. But we do claim that we are the original practical demonstrators of the idea that all fruits may be improved by a more careful and systematic attention to the propagation of bud variants as well as to the probability of improvement by propagation only from the most prolific and vigorous individuals. A "bud variant," which after propagation therefrom by bud or graft reproduces faithfully its individual characteristics, is "fixed," and worthy "of varietal distinction." Such "varieties" we have called "pedigreed," and none other. Some of the Professors in Horticulture have taken exception to the term, but as they offer no other phrase sufficiently explanatory, and as there does not appear to be one in the English language, we claim the right to use it in this connection.

It will readily be seen that all of this means a much greater cost in the production of a tree ready for planting. It is for the planter to decide if trees so grown are not worth much more than those propagated in the ordinary way.

Mr. Geo. Ridley of San Jose, Calif., who has been a cherry grower for 40 years, referring to a wonderful cherry tree from which he has propagated trees now bearing, and with same characteristics, remarked: "I would rather pay \$1.00 for every such pedigreed tree than 5 cents for any other."

In starting our new Experimental grounds at Morganhill we planted stocks which could be grafted over as occasion offered with scions from certain trees of special merit, as well as from some which already deserved the name "pedigreed." Thus we now have an orchard, nearly complete, of bearing trees from which our buds and grafts are secured, an orchard of fruit and nut trees for propagating purposes unequalled in the State.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

There are, strictly speaking, but two seasons in California, summer and winter, and planting should begin as soon as the ground can be properly prepared after the first rains.

When Trees are received, open the bale at once, untie the bunches, and spread the trees in a trench, covering the roots well with fine earth. Keep roots moist and shaded while exposed to the air. **Dig large holes**, not less than two feet deep by two and one-half feet wide, and larger, if the soil is hard or rocky. Throw in some fine, surface soil, leaving bottom of hole convex; plant the tree at

about same depth it has stood in the nursery, first trimming the ends of roots and cutting off broken parts; press earth firmly about the roots; this is very important.

Remember, however good the tree, or however thorough the cultivation, if it is not well planted, the best results cannot be expected.

Prune the trees by cutting back, if one year old, to about one and one-half feet from the ground. No definite rule can be given, as the cut must be made where the buds are strong and plump.

The lateral, or side branches, as with peaches, al-



Hay Field on our Morganhill land yielding 4 tons to the acre, showing the kind of land on which our stock is grown.

monds, and apricots, may be shortened to within three or four inches of the main stem, or cut off entirely, but not close enough to injure the bud where cut off.

Shading the trunk. It is very important that the trunks of young trees should be shaded, to protect from "sun-scald," which may affect the trees any time in the year, and cause much trouble afterwards. Borers are attracted to a diseased bark or fermenting sap; a "hide-bound" condition often ensues, or "gumming," as with the cherry, and all because the trunk is not kept shaded while young. We can supply the best protectors for this purpose at about half a cent each, by the thousand, according to size required, but we prefer to use burlap cut into strips, and wrapped loosely around the trunk below the ground to within a short distance of the top.

"Sun-scald" is caused by rapid and extreme changes in temperature and the more frequent the change, the worse the injury. It is always found on the south side of the tree where the sun's rays strike the tree on bright days and start active life in the portion of the bark subjected to the heat of the sun. When the temperature drops again, the protoplasm is killed and the soluble compounds formed by the renewal of activities then decompose. Sunscald occurs both in summer and in winter, but the damage is greater in winter, because of the more extreme temperatures and the fact that the trunk is less protected after the leaves fall."

After cultivation must be thorough and nothing is better than a vigorous use of the two pronged vineyard hoe for several feet around each tree for a year or two.

After Pruning. Full directions cannot be given in a limited space. The methods vary greatly in the different climatic conditions of California, but all fruit trees require an annual pruning of some kind. We should be pleased to give detailed directions as to pruning of any particular variety of tree in any part of the State.

The vase-shaped, goblet, or open center should, however, invariably be the form in which the fruit tree should be pruned. Trees should not be cut back to less than 18 inches from the ground, and not more than 2 feet. One year after, three or four, never more than four, branches should be selected to form the head. These should be several inches apart, on different sides of main trunk. If too close together, they form ugly crotches, which in after years often cause breaking down of the branches. These three or four branches are then shortened to 6 inches or a foot, cut carefully to an outside bud on the side from which prevailing winds come, and to an inside bud on the opposite side; all other growth is cut off clean. The next year, the continuation of these three or four branches is cut back, as at first, but leaving about 1½ ft. of

you will have a vase-shaped, sturdy tree. With slight modification, this process should be continued indefinitely, the extra size and quality of the fruit paying several times over for extra expense involved. Peaches, when they come into bearing, require more severe cutting back.

Do not forget that the "French prune" is no exception in these general instructions. It requires this regular, systematic pruning as much as any other fruit tree.

Service Department. If customers will so indicate on Order Blank, we shall be more than pleased to place their names on a list to receive personal letters from time to time, containing reminders or suggestions as to care of trees or anything which may assist in the welfare and ultimate success of the orchard. We want to be of use to our customers believing that our interests are mutual.

Dwarf Fruit Trees. Trees are dwarfed by being grafted upon certain stocks for that purpose, and by means of a system of summer and winter pruning, and, occasionally, by the main roots being pruned for several years after planting. The object is, whatever the method pursued, to diminish the flow of sap so that the wood will ripen earlier, and fruit spurs form sooner.

The apple, for this purpose, is grafted on the Paradise stock, the pear on the quince, the cherry on the Mahaleb, and, sometimes, the peach and apricot on plum. A continued shortening in of all strong growing shoots is necessary as well as close winter pruning, the resulting tree being sturdy, and of more or less bush-like habit, bearing very fine fruit and beginning to produce much sooner than ordinary standard trees. These trees are useful for small lots, in town, and for the home orchard, where space is limited. The pear on quince root is the only dwarf fruit tree much in demand in California, and this succeeds admirably in very heavy, moist land, and should be planted at a distance not exceeding sixteen feet apart.

Distance Apart. Stone fruits, not less than 24 feet; pears on pear root, 25 feet; apples, 30 feet; almonds, 24 feet; walnuts not less than 40 feet. The following table gives the number of plants to the acre at given distances apart, also a rule by which any other distances may easily be computed.

4x 4	feet apart	2722
5x 5	" "	1742
6x 6	" "	1210
7x 7	" "	807
8x 8	" "	680
10x10	" "	435
20x20	" "	109
22x22	" "	90
24x24	" "	75
25x25	" "	69
30x30	" "	48
35x35	" "	35
40x40	" "	27
50x50	" "	17
60x60	" "	12

Rule. To find the number of plants required for one acre when the square method is followed, multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to the acre.

We wish to emphasize the importance of strict attention to the handling and care of trees as above briefly outlined. We have had occasion to investigate cases of complaint of trees not growing well, and invariably, without a single exception, the cause has been gross lack of proper care in some particular.

Different roots for different soils. For the driest soils, or where the water level falls low, and where there is no clay subsoil, the apricot root is to be recommended. On this root the apricot and the peach do very well, also some varieties of plum or prune. Where the soil is inclined to be dry and is well drained naturally, the almond root is preferable, and it is harder than the apricot, standing better if the roots should penetrate to clay or more or less impervious rocky strata. The almond and the French prune succeed especially well on this root, as do also other varieties of plum, peaches, and apricots. The peach root is more adaptive than either of the preceding, succeeding in a wider range of soils. It will thrive in heavy soil, if water does not stand too near the surface in the spring, and will also succeed in fairly dry, or sandy soils, although in the latter, irrigation would be helpful. The peach is generally propagated on peach root. Apricots, almonds, French prunes, and most other varieties of plum do well on peach root.



Diploma—First Prize Santa Clara County Fair.

growth to each, all other strong or upright growing branches being cut out, the small, or lateral shoots being shortened to 3 or 4 inches. The third year this process is continued, except that, instead of cutting out all the upright growing branches other than the continuation of the three or four first selected, occasionally one or more may be left where there may seem to be room, the same being shortened in to a foot or so. Attend to all of these details, and by the exercise of a little mechanical skill as well as common sense and horticultural theory properly applied, and



Avenue on Experimental Place at Morganhill.

The apple requires a rich soil, with plenty of moisture. Pears do well on heavy or very wet soil, but if extremely wet and heavy, the quince root should be used, in which case the trees should be planted fifteen feet apart, as they grow small and stocky, produce while young; bear very large fruit.

The Myrobalan Plum root is most largely used for the plum or prune family where the soil is heavy and inclined to be wet late in the spring; or where there is a clay subsoil. It is also a good stock for the apricot in similar locations but it is better to plant the apricot only where the soil would be congenial to the peach, apricot, or almond root. Many orchards have proved failures because of misplanting in regard to the root being unsuited to the soil conditions. We are also trying several other plum stocks imported from Europe with the hope that some will prove adapted to California conditions.

Insect Pests and Tree Diseases

There are certain formulas in the matter of insect control concerning which there is little change or difference of opinion. It is always advisable, however, to consult the State Horticultural Commissioner at Sacramento, or any of his Deputies, or the duly appointed County Commissioner, or the State University at Berkeley, if there exists any doubt as to the disease or pest, and the most up-to-date method by which its ill-effects may be controlled. For Fungous diseases, such as peach blight, curl leaf, etc. use:

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper sulphate	6 pounds
Quicklime	4 pounds
Water	40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least four gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two, and add water to make forty gallons. Apply in early winter and again just as buds are opening, if possible.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

This is very useful for controlling scale and most pests that bother the trees and shrubs in town lots, or small orchards; it is very efficient, and can be applied any time, if diluted with more water when trees are in leaf:

Kerosene	2 gallons
Hard, soft or whale-oil soap.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Water (soft)	1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in hot water; add the Kerosene agitate thoroughly while hot with a hand pump by pumping back into the solution until it becomes thick

and creamy. Then dilute by adding eight to fifteen gallons of water, according to the time of the year.

For the Apple Worm or Codling Moth, use 1 lb. of arsenate of lead paste to 50 gallons of water. Spray just as the blossoms fall, and repeat in a month, and again at intervals of a month or six weeks, according to lateness of variety.

The Lime-Sulphur Spray is very useful applied in the early winter, and again just before buds open, or either time, if trees are affected with "bud moth" or "peach worm," as well as for several other pests, and also for fungous diseases. This may be bought ready for use, or may be made by any careful man; it requires to be very thoroughly boiled for several hours, and therefore should be made in rather large quantities.

For thrips there is no insecticide at present that is very effective in all cases. The County Commissioner may be applied to for directions as to the best method of control in his particular district.

"California Fruits, and How to Grow Them."

By Prof. E. J. Wickson.

New edition brought up to date in fullest details, Price \$3.00 postpaid.

Indispensable to every California fruit-grower.

Prices and Grades

Our prices will be found to be as reasonable as conditions justify. Increased cost of labor, increased cost of imported seedlings and the many added expenses incident to plant diseases, insect pests and quarantine regulations combine to make the margin of profit much less in the nursery business. Cheap trees may be offered for sale; they are generally "cheap" in more ways than one. Orchards of trees grown in our nurseries have been bearing for over a quarter of a century in California, and they speak for themselves.

As is customary, 5 trees of one variety (such as 5 Muir Peach, or 5 Bartlett Pear) are charged at the "per 10" rate; and 50 of one variety at 100 rate.

On large wholesale orders we are always prepared to make special rates.

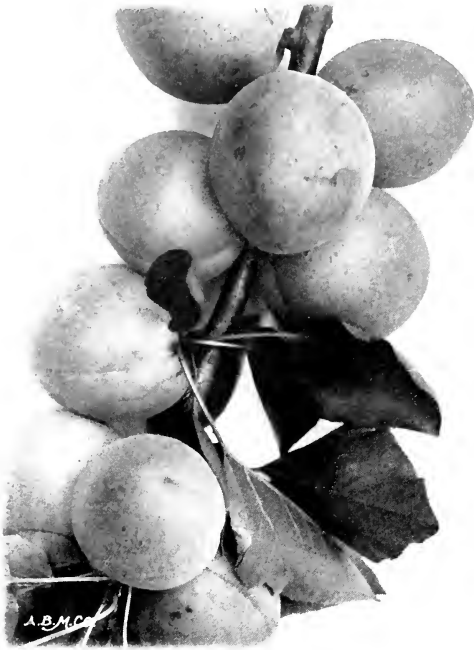
The Home Orchard

Our long experience and familiarity with California conditions generally, enable us to state with assurance that any selection of varieties left to us will be sure to give satisfaction. Many of the most valuable fruits listed by nurserymen generally were introduced by us, either as California seedlings, or among European importations. Our large experimental orchards on our new grounds are for the purpose of "trying out" varieties that are recommended to determine as to their value compared with others that are better known.

Fruit Trees

For the convenience of those unfamiliar with the names of varieties of fruit, the following table indicates the meaning of the letters which will be found after the description of varieties. e., early; v. e., very early; m., mid-season; l., late; v. l., very late; t., table; s., shipping; c., canning; d., drying.

We have a limited number of two-year-old trees, mainly of apple and pear, which we offer at 35 cts. each.



Blenheim Apricot.

Apricots

On apricot and peach root.

4-6 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.25 per 10, \$30.00 per 100.

3-4 ft. 32½ cts. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$27.50 per 100.

2-3 ft. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

Barry. Very vigorous tree; fruit large and early; this is the most promising new apricot we have seen. e. c. d.

Blenheim. Standard variety; our trees propagated from Payne's (Campbell) pedigreed orchard, all trees having originated from one selected tree. m. e. d.

Hemskirke. "Flickinger Strain;" recommended by Mr. Graham, president Flickinger Canning Company. m. c. d.

Hersey Moorpark. This variety is unexcelled in size and quality; bears better than the ordinary Moorpark. l. t.

Montgamet. Handsomest table apricot. m. c.

Royal. Standard variety for canning, drying, or shipping; heavy bearer, tree hardy. e. c. d.

Smyrna. Rather late; good quality; kernels sweet. l. c. d. t.

Superb. An extra hardy variety of fair size.

Tilton. Originated in Tular County, and becoming recognized as one of the very best and a regular bearer. This variety ripens just after Blenheim. m. c. d. t.

Apples

4-6 ft. 27½ cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.

3-4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

2-3 ft. 22½ cts. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Alexander. Very large, greenish-yellow, streaked with red; late summer. e. s.

Baldwin. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, keeps till Christmas. l. t. s.

Early Harvest. Medium, pale yellow; very early. v. e. t.

Fameuse, or Snow. Medium, deep crimson; flesh snowy white; fall. n. t.

Grimes' Golden. Medium to large, golden yellow, flesh crisp, juicy, very good; winter. l. t. s.

Gano. Large, red; improved Ben Davis; winter. l. s.

Gravenstein. Very large, striped, roundish; first quality; summer and early fall. m. t. s.

Hubbardston. Large, yellow, striped red; very good; early winter. l. t. s.

Hyslop Crab. Large, bright red. m. s.

Jonathan. Medium, red and yellow; excellent quality; winter. l. t. s.

King of Thompkins Co. Very large, red; best quality; winter. l. t. s.

Langford Seedling. Red and good keeper. Is being largely planted about Watsonville. v. l. t. s.

Lawyer or Delaware Red Winter. Red, covered with white dots. l. s.

Northern Spy. Large, striped red, deep crimson on sunny side; keeps late. v. l. s. t.

Paragon. Medium size, dark red; late winter. v. l. s. t.

Red Astrachan. Large, red, with heavy bloom; very early. v. e. t. s.

Red Beitigheimer. Large, cream-colored skin, red cheek; very good; ripens in the fall. m. t. s.

Red Pearmain. Medium, roundish, mostly covered with deep red; winter. l. s.

Red June. Medium, bright red; flesh crisp; early. v. e. t.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish-yellow; winter. l. s. t.

Smith's Cider. Large, handsome, red and yellow; early winter or fall. m. t.

White Winter Pearmain. Large, greenish-yellow; aromatic; good quality; midwinter. v. l. t. s.

Yellow Bellflower. Very large; golden yellow, tinged red on sunny side; very fine; early winter. m. t. s.

Yellow Newton Pippin. Large, roundish, rather flattened; golden yellow when ripe; best quality; good keeper. v. l. t. s.

Yellow Transparent. Medium, roundish, pale, yellow, flesh tender; early summer. v. e. t.

Yellow Siberian Crab. Immense bearer; small; much esteemed for jellies.

New Apple

Limited number of trees, 50 cts. each.

Knepper. A seedling originating near San Martin, Santa Clara County and named by us after the originator. The tree has borne good crops for a number of years consecutively. Fruit very large, similar in shape and general appearance to Yellow Bellflower, but somewhat rounder, and skin of a much clearer, more waxen yellow color. Flesh very firm and crisp but cooking extremely tender and high flavored. It might almost be described as a Late Yellow Bellflower. Its chief recommendation being its long-keeping qualities, while possessing all the good points of Bellflower. l. t. s.



May Duke Cherry.



French Prune Trees—Stick Tight Type.

Cherries

On Mahaleb and Mazzard root. On the Mahaleb root the Cherry is much hardier and bears fruit several years sooner than when on the Mazzard root.

4-6 ft. 27½ cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.
3-4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.
2-3 ft. 22½ cts. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Advance. Very early; large, black; seedling of Early Purple Guigne.

Bing. Best late, black shipper; vigorous grower.

Belle Magnifique. Very late; handsomest and best of the sour cherries.

Bohemian Black Bigarreau. Very large and early.

Bedford Prolific. Similar to Black Tartarian; better bearer, hardier tree, m.

Chapman. Seedling of Tartarian; earliest, very sweet, black and enormous bearer.

Centennial. Enormous size; seedling of Royal Ann; more highly colored, m.

Dr. Flynn. New cherry, highly recommended, but not yet fruited with us.

Early Purple Guigne. One of the earliest black cherries.

Early Richmond. Very early, sour cherry.

Early Rivers. Large, black, very hardy, early and sweet; small stone, v. e.

Emperor Francis. Very large; dark red; late.

Guigne Anonnay. Large, rich, black cherry; ripens early, v. e.

Lewelling (or Black Republican). Black, firm, good shipper and heavy bearer, m. s.

May Duke. Early; dark red; very good; heavy bearer.

Monstreuse de Mezel. Very large, black cherry; very valuable; rather late.

Noble. Large, dark red; very late.

Paul. Most valuable of all dark-colored shipping cherries. l. t. s.

Royal Ann. Well-known as best canning cherry.

Tartarian. Most popular; large, black cherry; mid-season.

Windsor. Late; dull red; very good; great bearer.

Figs

3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Adriatic. Standard white fig for drying; green skin; red flesh.

Black (or Mission). Most popular table fig for eating fresh.

Black Ischia. Nearly black; sweet and rich.

Capri. Male fig. Used for propagating the Blastophaga or Fig Wasp, which pollinizes the Smyrna Fig.

Kadota. Very large fruit; pale-green skin, flesh amber; tree extremely vigorous.

Negro Largo. Black table fig; tree very hardy.

Smyrna. Large, golden colored; the variety which, when dried, is recognized as the leading commercial fig.

Nectarines

4-6 ft., 27½ cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.

3-4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

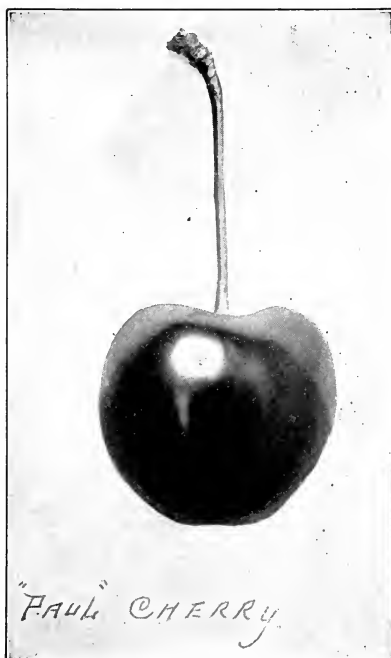
2-3 ft., 22½ cts. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Advance. Earliest to ripen.

Boston. Large, orange red, deep yellow flesh.

Elsruhe. Large, red check, green flesh.

New White. Medium size, pale green skin, white flesh.





Our "Pedigreed" Blenheim Apricot.

4 yr. old trees, on orchard of G. M. Cole, Hollister, California. "I think the trees and fruit all you say regarding them." (Signed) G. M. Cole. For further description of fruit, see under "Apricots."

Peaches

4-6 ft., 27½ cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.
3-4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.
2-3 ft., 22½ cts. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$17.50 per 100.

FREESTONES.

Alexander. Very early, medium to large; greenish-white; good quality. v. e. t. s.

Admiral Dewey. Very early yellow freestone. e. t. s.

Acampo. Medium early; high color, yellow flesh; good quality. e. t. s. d.

Briggs May. Medium size; juicy and sweet; a valuable early variety. v. e. t. s.

Blood Free. Very large, flesh purplish color; rather acid; excellent for table or preserving. l. t. c.

Conkling. An improvement on Early Crawford. m. t. c. d.

Chair's Choice. Late white freestone. l. t.

Decker. Excellent table or shipping peach; early; California origin. e. t. s.

Elberta. Very large; fine grain, juicy, good quality; unsurpassed for canning, drying or shipping. m. t. s. d. c.

Early Crawford. Large, yellow peach of good quality; good bearer. m. t. s.

Early Elberta. Similar to Elberta, but more juicy, and ripens much earlier. e. t.

Fitzgerald. Large, highly colored; very early yellow freestone. e. t. s.

Foster. Very large, yellow; resembles Early Crawford, but a few days earlier and of better quality. m. t. s.

Fay Elberta. Said to be improvement on Elberta. Greensboro. Very large, greenish pink apex; ripens after Hale's. m. t.

Hale's Early. Medium size and nearly round; skin greenish, mostly covered with red when ripe; flesh white, juicy, rich, sweet. e. t. s.

Heckel. The very latest really rich and good freestone we have tested; originated with Geo. Heckel, or Morganhill. v. l. t. s.

Late Crawford. Mid-season; better quality than Early Crawford. m. t. s. d. c.

Lady Palmerston. Large, greenish-yellow; very good and a fine market variety, follows late Crawford in ripening l. t. s.

Lovell. Large, almost perfectly round, firm; excellent quality; good canning and drying peach.

Muir. Good bearer; best drying peach. l. t. s. c. d.

Mayflower. Said to be the earliest ripening peach; red cheek. v. e. t.

Morris White. White flesh, rather late; excellent for table. l. t.

Niagara. Very large, handsome, yellow freestone; quite early. e. t.

Opulent. Delicious, mid-season peach; flesh white; originated with Luther Burbank. m. t.

Peregrine. The handsomest and best early peach; intensely brilliant crimson, smooth skin; white flesh, firm; follows immediately after Hale's; introduced by us from England and offered last year for the first time in the United States. e. t. s.

Pioquette's Late. Large; skin yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet; ripens ahead of Salway. l. t. s.

Ray. Large; white flesh; pink cheek; early. l. t.

Strawberry. Medium size, oval; delicious flavor; white flesh. m. t.

Sneed. Very early peach of Alexander type, but a little earlier. v. e. t.

Seller's Free. Very large, yellow freestone; dries very heavy. m. t. s. d.

Salway. Large; most valuable late variety. v. l. t. c.

Shamrock. A new California peach, not yet fruited with us.

Wheatland. Very large; roundish; skin golden yellow; fine quality; very valuable for drying or market on account of its quality, size and season of ripening; after Muir. m. t. s. c. d.

CLINGS.

Henrietta (or Levi's Late). A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive; ripens late. v. l. c.

Phillip's Cling. Large; yellow flesh; one of the best canning peaches. m. c.

Runyon's Cling. Orange cling; very large; skin yellow with dark crimson cheek. m. c.

Seller's Cling. Very large, yellow cling. m. c.

Sim's Cling. Similar to Phillip's Cling, but said to be a little earlier. m. c.

Tuscan Cling. Large, yellow; fine shipper, early; one of the best for canning. e. c.

Pears

4-6 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

3-4 ft., 27½ cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.

2-3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

ON PEAR ROOT.

Bartlett. Best summer pear for canning, shipping, or drying. m. t. s. c. d.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large; bronze-red cheek; fair quality; good shipper. m. s. t.

Easter Beurre. Large, greenish, or pale yellow when ripe; best very late pear. v. l. t. s.

Glout Moreau. Large, very handsome; good quality, and one of the best late shippers. l. e.

Lawson, or Comet. Medium; bright red cheek; fair quality; very early. v. e. t. s.

Winter Nelis. Medium size, russet; rich and sweet, late. l. t. s.

4-6 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

3-4 ft., 27½ cts. each, \$2.54 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.

2-3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

Two Year Old.

4-6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.25 per 10, \$30.00 per 100.

3-4 ft., 32½ cts. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$27.50 per 100.

2-3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

ON QUINCE ROOT.

On quince root the trees should be set a little deeper, and not more than fifteen feet apart; trees grow stocky, and bear very young, often the third year; fruit is very large and easily handled; the quince root thrives on heavy, moist land.

Bartlett.

Duchess. Very large; late summer; valuable for table or shipping.

Glout Moreau.

Lawson or Comet.

Plums

On Myrobalan and Peach Roots.

On Myrobalan root—

4-6 ft., 37½ cts. each, \$3.50 per 10, \$32.50 per 100.

3-4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.25 per 10, \$30.00 per 100.

2-3 ft., 32½ cts. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$27.50 per 100.

On Peach root—

4-6 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

3-4 ft., 27½ cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.

2-3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

We have the finest collection of the best European Plums in the United States; all the new varieties originally imported by us. These varieties far excel the Japanese sorts for table, for shipping, or for canning.

Autumn Compote. Oval, very large red; late. s.

Admiral. Late, very large; purple; round. s.

Archduke. Very large; deep blue; late. s.

Burbank. Japanese; popular for shipping. m.

Blue Rock. Large; early. t.

Bittern. Large; blue; mid-season. s.

Cox's Emperor. Very large,

red, mid-season. s. t.

Curlew. Large; deep blue; enormous bearer; early. s. t.



Branch of French Prunes.

Clyman. Mottled red; very early; best. t. s.

Climax. Very large; early, and handsome; Japanese. t. s.

Denniston's Superb. Round; greenish yellow; very delicious; earlier than Green Gage. t.

Diamond. Very large; blue; acid; early summer. s.

Denbigh. Very large; round; red; mid-season. t. s.

Decaisne. Very large, oval, golden color; resembling Silver prune, but much earlier. t. s.

Early Favorite. Medium size; purple; very early. t. s.

Early Rivers. Medium size; purple; very early. t. s.

Femmonzi. Californian; very large and handsome; is proving one of the very best shippers. t. s.

Green Gage. Round; sweet and rich. t.

Giant. Very large; red; good shipper; resembles Hungarian. t. s.

Golden Transparent. Very rich; beautiful golden color; mid-season. t.

Goliath. Very large; reddish-purple; late. s.

Guthrie's Late. Roundish oval, large; pale yellow; late; best quality. s.

Grand Duke. Very large; deep blue; rich; firm. t. s.

Heron. Very large; purple; early. s.

Hungarian. Very large; red; good shipper. t. s.

Jefferson. Very large; rich golden yellow; greatly in demand as the best canning plum. t. c.

Kelsey. Very large; pale color; crimson cheek; good shipper; Japanese. t. s.

King of Damsons. Improved Damson. c.

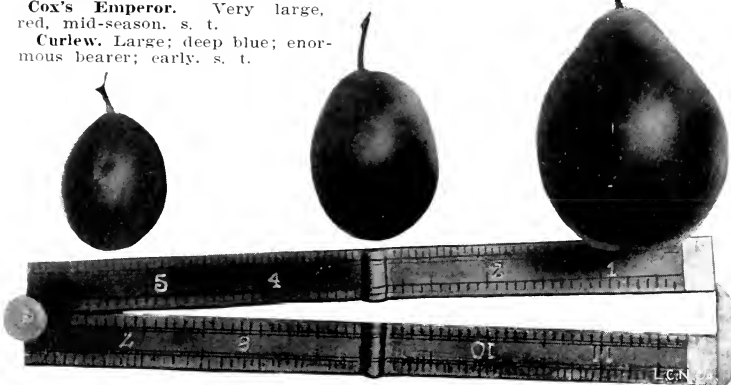
Kirke. Roundish; purple; very rich; rather late. t. s.

Late Rivers. Rather small; almost black; best; very late dark plum. t. s.

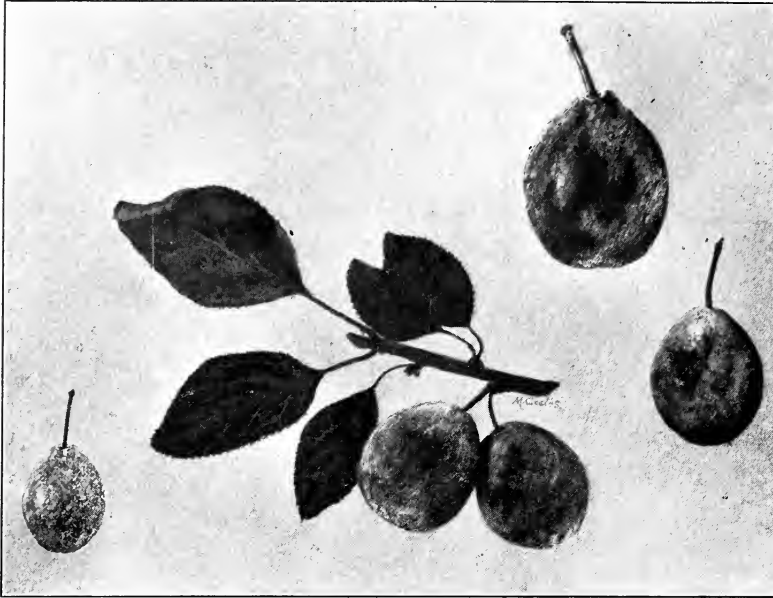
Late Orange. Large, orange color; very late. t.

Maynard. Hybrid of Burbank's; good quality; Japanese. t.

Monarch. Very large, roundish-oval; purple; late; very promising as a leading shipper. s. t.



French Prune Types—The Largest is the Pedigreed Coates' Type.



Types of French Prunes.

PLUMS—Continued.

- Mallard.** Large, deep purple; early. s. t.
President. Very large, oval; deep purple; very late. s. t.
Peach. Very large, round; purplish; early. t. s.
Prunus Pissardi. Bearing a small, very early, red plum; leaves and flesh red. c.
Primate. Very large, purplish-red; late. s. t.
Pershire. Medium; golden yellow; leading canning and preserving plum in England. t. c.
Shipper's Pride. Originated in this country; good market plum.
Santa Rosa. One of Burbank's latest and best; Japanese. t. s.
Shropshire Damson. Unsurpassed for jams. c.
Sultan. Deep red in color through to seed; much resembles Satsuma but rather earlier; large, round; very fine for preserving; Japanese. c.
Satsuma. Blood plum; Japanese. c.
Splendor. Cross of Burbank's; very valuable as a market prune to ship fresh; very sweet; perfect free-stone. s.
Sultan (not the Japanese Plum). Large, round, red; midseason. t. s.
Swan. Very large, red; mid-season. s. t.
Tragedy. Oval; blue; very sweet; valuable as a shipper. s. t.
Uncle Ben. Californian; large; rich orange; very sweet; latest of all. s. t.
White Damson. Great novelty. e.
Wickson. Large; enormous bearer; Japanese. t. s.
Yellow Egg. Very large; yellow. t. c.

Prunes**On Almond and Apricot Roots—**

- 4-6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.25 per 10, \$30.00 per 100.
 3-4 ft., 32½ cts. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$27.50 per 100.
 2-3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

On Myroholan Root—

- 4-6 ft., 37½ cts. each, \$3.50 per 10, \$32.50 per 100.
 3-4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.25 per 10, \$30.00 per 100.
 2-3 ft., 32½ cts. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$27.50 per 100.

On Peach Root—

- 4-6 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.
 3-4 ft., 27½ cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.
 2-3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

Clairac-Mammoth, or Imperial. A distinct strain of "Imperial," being a much better bearer; imported by the late Felix Gillet.

Coates. Large "pedigreed" type of French prunes; matures early.

French Prune. Budded from good trees, but not as distinct as the former.

Morganhill. Large type of French Prune, of which it is a seedling. This and "Coates" are simply "Improved French Prunes."

Sugar. Burbank's introduction; very heavy bearer; valuable for shipping fresh, and is also used largely for drying.

Silver. Very large, pale golden color; valuable for shipping fresh, or for drying.

Robe de Sargent. Large, roundish prune, of superior quality, skin rather tender; dries dark and rich.

Pearl. New prune, resembling "French Prune" except in color, being a rich golden yellow.

Quince

Quinces are of late attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any other fruit will pay better in the orchard. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. Especially desirable for jellies and preserves. They flourish in any good garden soil, which should

be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches every year, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely. In this way the largest, most perfect golden skinned specimens will have a chance to grow. They will get so big and so fine that most folks will be surprised.

- 4-6 ft. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.
 3-4 ft. 27½ cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.
 2-3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

Pineapple. Very large; fruit cooks tender rapidly.

Smyrna. Enormous size; tree great bearer.

West's Mammoth. Very large tree; productive.



Smyrna Quince.

Grapes

Grapes are the most beautiful of all fruits, and are most highly esteemed for many uses. They can be grown by any one who has even so little as a square foot of ground and a wall. Confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until the vines cover a large tree or building, they yield their graceful clusters and luscious, blooming bunches of fruit, and give extraordinary results under wise management. Grapes are of the greatest commercial importance on the Southern Pacific Coast.

In setting out vines, the character and strength of the soil is an important point to be considered. 8 by 8 and 10 by 10 are popular distances—10 by 10 and 10 by 12 for the more robust growers.

European Grapes

ON OWN ROOT.

10 cts. each, 50 cts. per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Black Hamburg. Large berries; fine table grape.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau (or Sweetwater). Very early; white.

Cornichon. Black; late; berries long; requires long pruning.

Dattier de Beyronth; new; very large; for table, raisins or shipping.

Emperor. Very large, reddish purple; quite late.

Feher Zagos. Early; white; very tender skin.

Flame Tokay. Very large; red; late.

Golden Chasselas. Berries round; very sweet, early, vine strong grower and great bearer.

Golden Queen. Large, green; delicate Muscat flavor.

Hunisa. Large; white; the latest keeper; this is a very valuable new grape.

Lady Finger. Berries white; very long; firm.

Muscat Fontignan. Very rich, light colored grape of Muscat flavor.

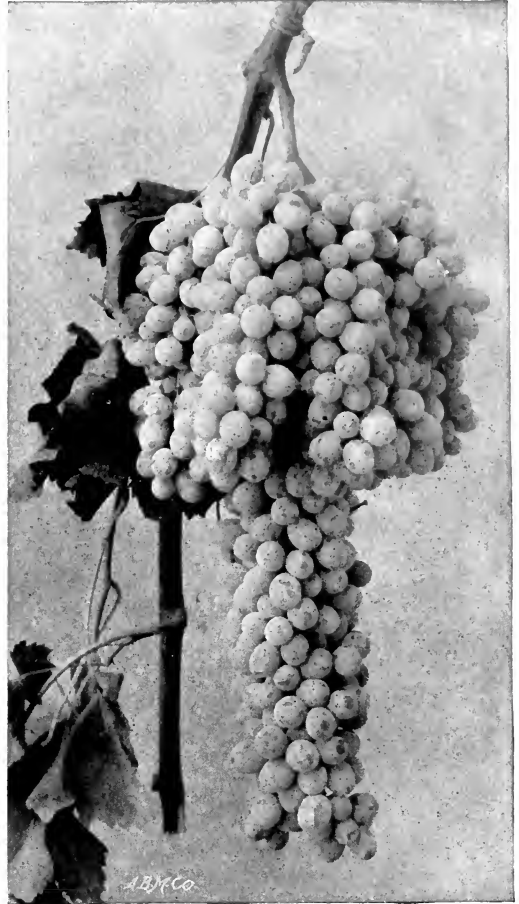
Malaga. Large, white, mid-season.

Muscat. Raisin grape.

Mission. Black; berries rather small, sweet; bunches very large; late.

Mrs. Pince. Berry round, medium, black; bunches compact; Muscat flavor; good shipper.

Philippi. Resembles Tokay, but earlier; California seedling.



Thompson's Seedless.

Palomino-Blanco. White, tender, good quality.

Rose of Peru. Large, purple; mid-season; popular.

Sultanina-rosea. Berries bright red, seedless; bunches very large; ripens early.

Thompson Seedless. Early; white; large bunches; for table, shipping or seedless raisins; needs long pruning.

White Cornichon. Large, very sweet, rather early.

GRAFTED ON RUPESTRIS.

2 yr. old 25 cts. each.

Black Hamburg, Chasselas Fontainbleau, Deacon's Superb, Malaga, Mrs. Pince, Rose of Peru, Cornichon, Sultanina-rosea.

American Grapes

Suitable for training on a trellis, or for arbors.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Concord. Black; berries large; very popular.

Delaware. Small, red, very sweet.

Eaton. Black; berries large, bunches compact.

Niagara. White; great bearer; flesh not so pulpy as Concord.

Moore's Early. Very early; black.

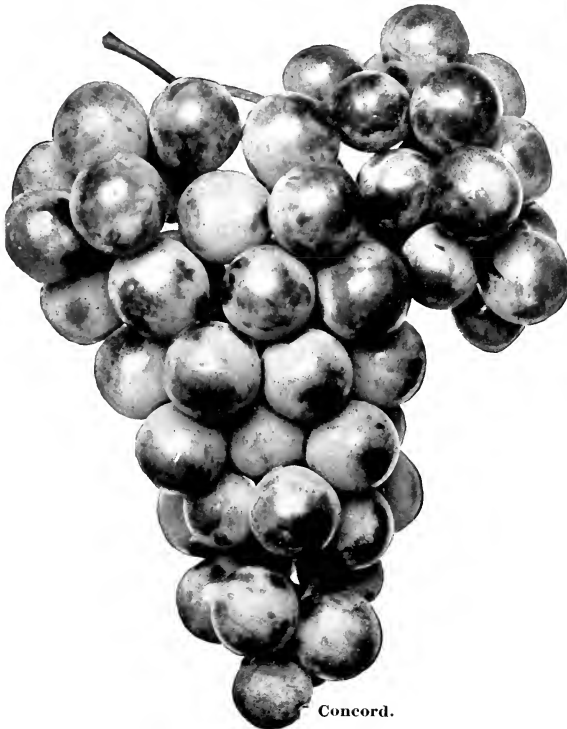
Agawam. Very large berries; red; sweet.

Vergennes. Berries red, tough skin, bunches loose.

California Grapes

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

Pierce (Syn. Isabella Regia, Queen Isabella, California Concord). A sport of the old Isabella, originating many years ago on the Pierce vineyard at Santa Clara. Berries black, very large; bunches large, vine very strong grower. A very great improvement on the old Isabella, though possessing the musky flavor, but flesh tender, and berries having generally but one seed.



Concord.

Nut Trees

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits, or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The immense importation of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms do not contain land that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. The nuts pay better than farm crops at best, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large percent on the investment.

Almonds

ON BITTER ALMOND ROOT

4-6 ft., 27½ cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$22.50 per 100.

3-4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

2-3 ft., 22½ cts. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Drake. Very prolific, and a regular heavy bearer.

I. X. L. Upright; vigorous grower; nuts large; hull easily.

Jordan. The renowned Spanish almond; nuts very long; hard shell.

Lewelling. An immense bearer; tree of drooping habit; nuts large and good; hulls easily.

Medina. New; from Texas; not yet fruited with us.

Ne Plus Ultra. Sturdy; rather upright habit; nuts long, very thin shell; bears in clusters.

Nonpareil. Spreading habit; paper shell; generally bears well, though blooming early.

Peerless. Tree very strong grower, of spreading habit; nuts large, much resembling the I. X. L., but a heavier bearer.

Ream's Favorite. Large tree and very large nut; blooms late; great bearer.

Texas Prolific. Very vigorous, upright grower; bears enormously; nuts fair size and of good quality.

Chestnut

3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per 10.

Italian. The best chestnut for California. Thrives best in warm localities. Succeeds better than others in most places, and bears a good nut.



Nonpareil Almond Tree, Annually Pruned.

Pecans

A native nut belonging to the hickory nut family. Tree tall; bears abundantly. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

TOP-BUDDED ON SEEDLING PECANS.

4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

Buds selected from the following varieties growing on our own grounds, being among the best grown in the Southern States.

Alley, Russell, Schley, Columbian, Stuart, Frotcher, Georgia Giant.



Top Budded Standard Concord Walnut Tree



Lewelling Almond Tree, Annually Pruned.

Walnuts

We make a specialty of growing what we consider to be the best varieties for California. We have both grafted and budded trees, the latter being budded from one to five feet above the ground, on the native Black Walnut where sunscald is apt to occur, or where any disease attacks the root or trunk of the English or Persian Walnut, these trees are to be recommended.

We have a large Walnut orchard of our own, from which we take our buds and grafts. Our Mr. Leonard Coates has recently spent some time in the Grenoble district, France, where the best commercial Walnuts are grown, and we shall soon be able to offer some trees as a result of the selection of wood from some of the finest trees to be found there.

Concord. Variety introduced by us, and which fulfills highest expectations. Has fruited nearly twenty years and never has blighted. Tree very vigorous, extremely heavy foliage and enormous bearer. Nut round, good quality; one of the very best market sorts.

Franquette. Tree upright grower and vigorous; nut rather long, of best quality; most largely planted of French varieties during the last few years.

Mayette. Tree vigorous, spreading; nut large, round, of best market quality.

San Jose Mayette. Seedling of Imported Mayette, with a fine record of fruitfulness, resistance to blight and quality of the nut.

Prices for Walnut Trees grafted on California Black Walnut root:

2-3 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per 10, \$40.00 per 100.
3-4 ft. 75 cts. each, \$7.00 per 10, \$65.00 per 100.
4-6 ft. 95 cts. each, \$9.00 per 10, \$85.00 per 100.
6-8 ft. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10, \$100.00 per 100.



Two-Year-Old Concord Walnut Tree.

Budded on California Black Walnut one foot or more from the ground:

2-3 ft. 60 cts. each, \$5.50 per 10, \$50.00 per 100.
3-4 ft. 85 cts. each, \$8.00 per 10, \$70.00 per 100.
4-6 ft. \$1.25 each, \$10.50 per 10, \$95.00 per 100.
6-8 ft. \$1.75 each, \$12.50 per 10, \$125.00 per 100.

Standard trees, top-budded on California Black Walnut root, with well-found branched head, which already have borne one or more nuts, and which nuts will be sent with each tree sold of Concord variety only.

4-6 ft. \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10, \$150.00 per 100.

ENGLISH WALNUT SEEDLINGS

3-4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.
4-6 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.
6-8 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 10.

Very fine stock; lower prices in quantity.

Elwood. Strong grower; nut medium size, very good. Reproduces very closely from seed. 6-8 ft. 75c each.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. The variety so much planted south, but which is being superseded by grafted sorts; fine grower, and bears well; nut good, but variable. 6-8 ft. 75 cts. each.

CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT

2-year-old trees, transplanted at 1 year old, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

3-4 ft. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$15 per 100.
4-6 ft. 40 cts. each, \$3 per 10, \$25 per 100.

Special quotations in quantity.

EASTERN BLACK WALNUT

3-4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per 10.
4-6 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per 10.



Original Concord Walnut Tree.



Concord Walnut
Foliage and
Nuts.

Concord Walnuts.



Top-budded Concord Walnut, bearing nuts in nursery. These nuts are sold with the trees they grow on.



San Jose Mayette
bearing nuts in
nursery row.



San Jose Mayette
Walnuts.

Miscellaneous Fruits



Crandall's Blackberry.

Guava

35 cts. each.

A small shrub, evergreen, rather tender. Fruit much esteemed for jellies.

Loquat

35 cts. each.

Handsome evergreen shrub with thick, leathery leaves. Bears a sweet, juicy, pear-shaped fruit of golden-yellow color, in clusters; also makes a delicious jelly.

Mulberry

4-6 ft. 75 cts. each.

6-8 ft. \$1.00 each.

English or Persian. Large tree, with spreading head and stiff leaves. Bears profusely; very large fruit, of fine quality. Trees top-budded on common mulberry stock.

White Mulberry (*Morus alba*). Bears white fruit; leaves large, used to feed silkworms. 4-6 ft. 50 cts. each.

Olive

Pot plants, well rooted, 35 cts. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 100.

Ascolano. Large, good for pickling.

Columella. Large, heavy bearer; rather late.

Manzanillo. Large; for pickling or oil. Good bearer; ripens early.

Mission. Standard well-known variety; for oil or pickling.

Pistachio

25 cts. to 50 cts., according to size.

Pistacia Vera Seedlings. Known in the market as "Green Almonds." Used for flavoring ice cream and candies. Tree very ornamental as well as drouth-resisting.

Persimmons

3-4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per 10.

Hyakume. Large, oblong, ripens early.

Tanenashi. Seedless; very large.

Yemon. Very large.

Dai-daimaru. Round, medium size.

Gosho-gaki. Flat, very sweet and juicy.

Berries

Blackberries

One-year-old plants 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

Tip-rooted, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Himalaya. Recently imported. Strongest growing of all, and adapts itself to all conditions. May be trained on trellis or over a building; continues to bear on laterals from older wood. Fruit large, very sweet; rather late, but has long season.

Mammoth. Largest berry; early; strong grower.

Currants

Strong plants, 2-year-old, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

Cherry. Most popular market red currant.

Comet. New; introduced from England by us; early and very large bunches; best.

Black Currant. Esteemed for jellies.

Gooseberries

Strong 2-year-old, 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per 10.

Carman. American variety; large fruit.

Mayduke. English variety; imported by us; very large and early; the best.

Oregon Champion. Medium size; hardy; largely planted.

Portage. American variety; large fruit.



Manzanillo Olives.

Loganberries

One-year-old plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.
 Tip-rooted, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5.00 per 100.
 A cross between blackberry and raspberry. Strong grower; berry very large; red, acid.

Raspberries

Cuthbert. Very popular market berry. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Superlative. Recently introduced. Larger and firmer than Cuthbert. 15 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Strawberries

20 cts. per 10, \$1.00 per 100.

Dollar. One of the most continuous and satisfactory bearers; good market berry.

Klondike. Fine shipping berry; good color and flavor.

Lady Thompson. Early; very productive; firm and fine flavor.

These three have perfect blossoms, and therefore need no cross-fertilizing.

Esculent Roots

Rhubarb

Linnaeus. Strong roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.00 per 10.

Crimson Winter. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

Asparagus

Conover's Colossal. 50 cts. per 10, \$1.50 per 100.



Pomelo, or Grape Fruit.



Red Currants.

Citrus Fruits

Large trees of best quality, \$1.50 each.

Lemons

Eureka. Tree nearly thornless; good bearer.

Lisbon. Strong grower; fruit very acid; keeps well.

Villa Franca. Nearly thornless; very hardy; fruit nearly seedless.

Oranges

Mediterranean Sweet. Tree spreading, thornless; fruit medium size; fine quality; late.

Valencia Late. Vigorous grower; fruit large, fine quality; ripens in early summer.

Washington Navel. Well known seedless variety, commencing to ripen in November.

Satsuma. Mandarin type; small, sweet.

Pomelo

Marsh Seedless. Nearly seedless; most popular variety.

Barberry Hedge (*Berberis Thunbergii*).

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

The flowering shrubs generally require rather heavy pruning annually in order to keep them in good blooming condition. Lower rates quoted in quantity for street or park planting.

ALMOND, Double-Flowering. Pink or white; blossoms very early. 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). Shrub with large, double, bell-shaped flowers of delicate shades of color; they blossom in midsummer, and are of easy culture. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

A. albus and **A. alba-plena**, white.

A. ardenus, mauve.

A. heule de feu, magenta.

A. bicolor, purple and white.

ASH, Mountain (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Upright growing tree, with finely cut leaves, and racemes of white flowers succeeded by clusters of crimson berries; prefers a cool climate. 6-8 ft. 75 cts. each.

A. Arizona (*Fraxinus velutina*). Handsome tree; timber valuable. 4-5 ft. 50 cts. each.

AZALEA. These plants are not often seen in California, as they do not succeed in the hot, interior valleys. They do well, however, in the Bay Counties, either as pot or tub plants, or in the open. There is nothing grown that makes a finer showing. The native Azalea is found growing in the Canons of the Coast Range quite plentifully, which of itself is indication enough that we should cultivate other and more showy varieties. We offer very strong plants from 5-inch pots of the following at 50 cts. each.

A. Ghent.

A. Mollis, yellow.

A. Mollis sinensis.

A. occidentalis (Californian), white.

BALD CYPRESS (*Taxodium distichum*). Graceful tree, feathery foliage; native of the Southern States; thrives in rather moist soils. 4-6 ft. 50 cts. each.

BARBERRY (*Berberis*).

B. illicifolia, Holly-leaved Barberry.

B. atropurpurea, purple-leaved.

B. Thunbergii. Handsome native shrub; foliage turning coppery red; used for hedges.

B. vulgaris, makes a splendid hedge.

6 in. to 1 ft. 15 cts., 1-2 ft. 25 cts., 2-3 ft. 35 cts. each. Lower rates in quantity.

BIRD OF PARADISE (*Poinciana gilliesii*). Hardy shrub, succeeding in poor or very dry soils. Beautiful light yellow pea-shaped flowers with long crimson stamens. 1-2 ft. 35 cts. each.

BROOM (*Genista Canariensis*). See also under "Evergreens". Bears light yellow pea-shaped flowers, succeeding well almost anywhere. 1-2 ft. 35 cts.

CAROLINA ALSPICE (*Calycanthus occidentalis*). Sweet-scented shrub with large maroon-colored flowers. 25 cts. each.

CATALPA, Bungeii. Japanese variety, top-budded on *C. Speciosa*. Forms a dense round head, requiring no pruning; very desirable for street planting where stiff, formal effect is desired. 6-8 ft. \$1.00 each.

C. Kaempferi. Japanese Catalpa; rather dwarfier in habit, and leaves darker. 2-3 ft. 35 cts. each.

C. Speciosa. Rapid growing tree, with large leaves, bearing clusters of fragrant white and purple flowers; timber valuable for posts, railroad ties, etc. 6-8 ft. 50 cts. each, 4-6 ft. 40 cts. each.



Catalpa Bungeii.

*Hydrangea arborescens.*

CEDRELLA Chinensis. From North China. Foliage handsome, resembling *Ailanthus*, but without the disagreeable odor; flowers white in long pendant racemes; a very striking tree; scarce. 5-6 ft. \$1.00 each.

CHERRY, Double Flowering. Japanese; flowers white or red. 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each.

CHESTNUT. Italian. Succeeds well even in the warmest parts of the state. 2-3 ft. 25 cts. each, 3-4 ft. 35 cts. each, 4-6 ft. 50 cts. each.

CRAB, Double Flowering. Flowers white, or crimson. 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia*). Bright foliage; flowers in large panicles, white, pink or purple, petals wavy or crimped; beautiful shrubs. 2 ft. 40 cts. each.

DEUTZIA. Slender, graceful shrubs; profuse bloomers. 1-2 ft. 25 cts., 2-3 ft. 35 cts. each.

D. Lemoine. White.

D. Candidissima. Double white.

D. Candidissima plena. Single white.

D. Crenata-rosea. Pink.

D. Pride of Rochester. White, tinged pink.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*). Handsome shrubs, foliage and stems assuming red color in the fall; free bloomers. 1-2 ft. 25 cts., 2-3 ft. 35 cts. each.

ELDER (*Sambucus*) Strong, flowering shrubs; useful in grouping.

S. racemosus. bright green foliage.

S. aurea. Golden foliage. 3-4 ft. 35 cts. each.

ELM (*Ulmus*). American White; a grand tree; prefers a moist situation and cool climate. 5-6 ft. 40 cts. each, 6-8 ft. 50 cts., 9-10 ft. 75 cts.

FREMONTIA *Californica*. Very beautiful native shrub, growing in the Sierra Nevada; and covered in summer with large, deep yellow flowers; very scarce. 1-2 ft. \$1.00 each.

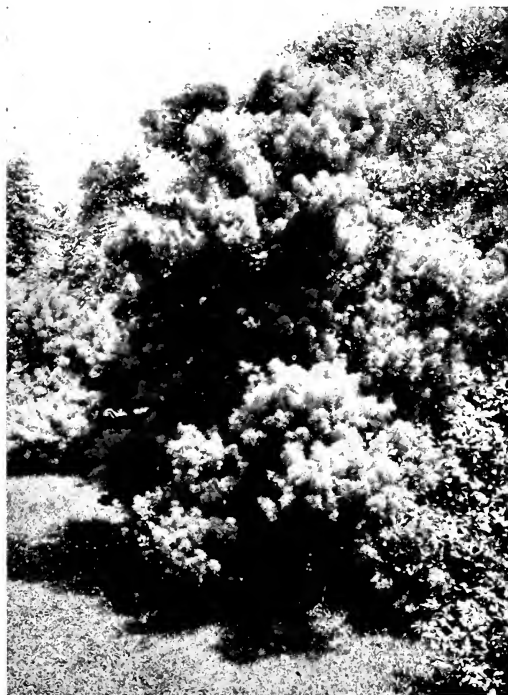
FRINGE TREE (*Rhus Cotinus*). Sometimes called "Smoke Tree;" low, shrubby tree, with peculiar feathery flowers; very attractive. 6 in. to 1 ft. 25 cts., 3-4 ft. 40 cts. each.

GOLDEN BELLS (*Forsythia*). Chinese shrub, covered during spring with pendulous golden flowers, appearing before the leaves open. 25 cts. to 35 cts. each.

HAWTHORNE, English. (*Crataegus*). Flowers white; fruit scarlet; forms a low spreading tree. 3-4 ft. 40 cts. each, smaller plants suitable for a hedge, 15 cts. each.

HONEYSUCKLE. Bush Varieties (*Lonicera*). Red or white. 1-2 ft. 25 cts., 2-3 ft. 35 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA *Otaksa*. Giant Flowered; light pink.
H. Grandiflora. Flowers creamy, changing to pink.
H. Arborescens sterilis. Very profuse bloomer; white. The *Hydrangea* requires plenty of water and prefers a shady place. Strong plants from pots, 25 cts. each.

Fringe Tree—*Rhus Cotinus*.

Mock Orange—*Philadelphus*.

LARCH, or **Tamarack** (*Larix*). A deciduous conifer. Beautiful as a lawn tree when dense shade is not required. 1-2 ft. 25 cts., 2-3 ft. 35 cts., 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each.

LEMON VERBENA (*Aloysia*). Well known plant; a favorite in every garden. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

LILAC (*Syringa*). Light purple flowers; well known early flowering sweet scented shrub. 25 cts. to 40 cts. each.

White flowers, 25 to 40 cts. each.

LINDEN (*Tilia*). American basswood; leaves broad, roundish oval; flowers creamy-white, fragrant; very suitable for street planting. 3-4 ft. 35 cts., 4-6 ft. 50 cts., 5-7 ft. 50 cts. each.

LOCUST (*Robinia*). Common or Black Locust; rapid growing tree, well adapted to warm or dry locations; flowers white, fragrant. The timber of this tree is very valuable. Small seedlings can be furnished at very low rates in quantities for forest planting. Trees 6-8 ft. 60 cts. each, 5-6 ft. 50 cts. each.

R. decaisneana. Flowers light pink. 6-8 ft. 60 cts. each.

R. hispida. "Rose Acacia." The most beautiful of all. Trees top-budded on Black Locust; blooming freely, flowers very large, deep rose color. 5-7 ft. \$1.00 each.

R. semperflorens. Flowers white, tinged pink; blooms during the summer months. 5-7 ft. 50 cts. each.

R. viscosa. Flowers deep pink. 5-7 ft. 60 cts. each.

MAPLE (*Acer*). English; compact growth; bark rough; good grower. 5-6 ft. 50 cts. each, 3-4 ft. 40 cts. each.

Maple, Scarlet. Moderate grower. 5-6 ft. 50 cts. each, 3-4 ft. 40 cts. each.

Maple, Silver. Most rapid growing; very desirable street tree. 4-6 ft. 50 cts. each, 6-8 ft. 60 cts. each.

Maple, Sugar. Rather slow grower; prefers a moist, cool climate. 3-5 ft. 50 cts. each.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*). Rapid-growing shrub, bearing very fragrant white flowers. 35 cts. each.

MULBERRY (*Morus*) **Russian**. Rapid growing shade tree, well adapted to warm situations. 6-8 ft. 50 cts. each.

M. alba. White fruit. The variety used for feeding silkworms. 5-7 ft. 50 cts. each.

M. nigra. Persian or English; stiff, almost leathery leaves; fruit very large, and much liked for many household purposes; trees top-budded on Russian. 6-8 ft. \$1.00 each.

Lilac—*Syringa*.

Mulberry, Paper (*Broussonetia*). Round-headed tree, with large, light green, downy leaves bearing large cylindrical catkins. Inner bark used in China and Japan for making fine quality of paper; well suited for street planting. 4-6 ft. and 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each, 6-8 ft. 75 cts. each.

POMEGRANATE, Red Flowering. Very handsome shrub with brilliant scarlet flowers; strong plants, 25 cts. each.

Pomegranate, White Flowering. Makes a beautiful effect grouped with the preceding. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Pomegranate, Sweet Fruiting. 35 cts. each.

PECAN. Very desirable tree for avenue planting. Large, dark green, pinnate leaves. 3-4 ft. 35 cts., 4-6 ft. 50 cts. each.

PLANE (*Platanus orientalis*). Large maple-shaped leaves, light green. Tree strong grower; very well suited for street planting. 6-8 ft. 60 cts. each.

PAGODA TREE (*Sophora*). From Japan. Very beautiful tree, with creamy yellow flowers. 5-7 ft. 60 cts. each.

PEACH, Flowering. Blossoms very early. 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each.

PLUM, Purple-Leaved (*Prunus Pissardi*). Leaves deep purple; very fine for foliage effect; bears very early red plum, unexcelled for jellies. 4-6 ft. and 3-4 ft., 30 cts. each.

PISTACHE, or Green Almond (*Pistacia vera*). Very ornamental tree, thriving under arid conditions. Leaves shining, pinnate. The pistillate trees bear a small, nut-like fruit in clusters, used for flavoring ice cream and confectionery. 3-4 ft. and 4-6 ft. 35 cts. each.

Chinese (*Pistacia Chinensis*). Introduced from China by U. S. Department of Agriculture, and recommended as an ornamental tree for arid regions. 4-6 ft. 40 cts. each.

QUINCE, Red Flowering (*Pyrus Japonica*). Favorite shrub with its bright red flowers in early spring. Strong plants, 30 cts. each.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*). Very popular garden shrub with white, globular flowers; succeeds best in a cool climate. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*). American shrub, with waxy, white berries; very ornamental, used for grouping. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

STEPHANANDRA FLUXUOSA. Graceful shrub, with white flowers. 35 cts. each.



Spiraea Van Houttei.

SPIRAEA. Medium-sized shrubs, popular everywhere. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

S. Anthony Waterer. Flowers crimson.

S. Van Houttei. Flowers white, graceful; often called "Bridal Wreath."

S. Thunbergii. Drooping, graceful habit; flowers white.

S. Douglasii. Flowers pink.

Blue Spiraea (*Caryopteris*). Profuse bloomer; blue flowers.

TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Azedarach*). Umbrella-shaped form of "Pride of China." Round, compact head, with handsome dark green foliage and sweet-scented lilac blossoms. Particularly recommended for warmer portions of the state. 3-4 ft. 35 cts., 4-6 ft. 45 cts. each.

TAMARISK. Foliage feathery; flowers pink, in long panicles. Handsome shrub succeeding well under almost any conditions. Large plants, 35 cts. each.

TULIP POPLAR (*Liriodendron*). Glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves; tulip-like flowers. Moderate grower, and highly recommended for street planting. 4-6 ft. 50 cts. each.

VIOLET, Princess of Wales. Best large single blue. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$2.00 per 100.

Violet, Swanley White. Best double white. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per 10, \$3.50 per 100.

WALNUT, California Black. Large, rapid growing tree, much used for avenue planting. 4-6 ft. 40 cts. each.

Walnut, Eastern Black. Moderate grower in California; leaves very large. 4-6 ft. 50 cts. each.

Walnut, English or Persian (*Juglans regia*). Rapid growing, handsome tree; adapted for avenue planting when given plenty of room. Seedling trees, nut variable. 4-6 ft. 35 cts. each, 6-8 ft. 50 cts. each.

WEeping WILLOW. Requires moist location. 6-8 ft. 50 cts. each.

WEIGELA. Profuse, hardy, blooming shrubs.

W. Eva Rathke. Flowers deep crimson.

W. Candida. Flowers white. 35 cts. each.



Platanus orientalis—Plane Tree.

Evergreen Shrubs and Trees

Special prices will be quoted at any time for trees and shrubs for avenue and park planting in quantity.

Our evergreen trees and shrubs are all grown in pots, and frequently transplanted. They can be shipped at any time without injury by being slipped into waterproof paper pots when packed. There is a great advantage in such plants over those taken from the field and "balled," the roots all being preserved and without mutilation. Evergreen trees from the field have few fibrous roots, and must be heavily pruned to counterbalance the cutting of roots in digging. Trans-planted from pots, they need no pruning and continue growing without any check. To prune or cut back an evergreen spoils its symmetry and beauty. Evergreens, whether trees or shrubs, should be given plenty of room and allowed to branch out from near the ground, forming their own shape. They should be planted either as individual specimens, or in groups of a kind, but never mixed either with deciduous trees or with evergreens of a different class.

ABELIA. Free-flowering Mexican shrubs, with shining leaves and bell-shaped pink flowers. Strong plants, 1-2 and 2-3 ft. 25 cts. to 40 cts. each.

A. rupestris.

A. serrata.

A. triflora.

A. imperialis.

ABYSSINIAN BANANA (*Musa ensete*). With its magnificent leaves, sometimes growing to 12 feet in a season, this plant makes a grand showing on a lawn. Strong plants, 2-3 ft. 50 cts. each.

ACACIA Armata (Kangaroo Thorn). Shrub with very dark green foliage, and rich yellow flowers in April. 1-2 ft. 25 cts. each, 2-3 ft. 35 cts., 3-4 ft. 50 cts.

A. Baileyana. Handsome tree with feathery blue-green foliage and profuse yellow blossoms in the winter, followed by purple seed pods. 2-3 ft. 30 cts. each, 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each.

A. Cultriformis (Knife-blade Acacia). Pale green foliage, profuse bloomer in winter. Forms a large shrub and contrasts well with *A. Armata* in grouping. 2-3 ft. 25 cts., 3-4 ft. 30 cts. each.

A. Dealbata (Silver Wattle). Large tree, feathery foliage, yellow flowers in spring. 2-3 ft. 25 cts. each, 3-4 ft. 35 cts. each.

A. Decurrens (Green Wattle). Large tree, feathery foliage, flowers in May, pale yellow, almost white. 1-2 ft. 25 cts. each, 2-3 ft. 30 cts. each, 3-4 ft. 40 cts. each.

A. Floribunda. Large shrub, or may be trained to a tree. Narrow leaves, flowers bright yellow. 2-3 ft. 25 cts. each, 3-4 ft. 30 cts. each.

A. Latifolia. Spreading shrub, long leaves; flowers yellow, in pairs; effective for grouping. 2-3 ft. 25 cts., 3-4 ft. 30 cts. each.

A. Melanoxylon (Austrian Black-wood). Tall, symmetrical tree, very desirable for street planting. 2-3 ft. 25 cts. each, 3-4 ft. 30 cts. each, 4-5 ft. 40 cts. each.

A. Mollissima (Black Wattle). Large tree with feathery foliage; profuse bloomer in winter. A general favorite and most largely planted. 3-4 ft. 25 cts. each, 4-6 ft. 35 cts. each.

A. normalis. A variety of *A. Decurrens*; recommended as distinctly beautiful; new. 35 cts. each.

A. Pendula. Graceful variety with drooping branches. 1-2 ft. 25 cts. each, 2-3 ft. 35 cts., 3-4 ft. 50 cts.

A. Primrosa. Newly introduced. Beautiful large feathery foliage, golden yellow blossoms. 1-2 ft. 25 cts. each, 2-3 ft. 40 cts. each.

A. riceana. Grows tall, leaves dark green; flowers in April; new. 1-2 ft. 35 cts., 2-3 ft. 50 cts. each.

A. suaveolens. Shrub; sweet-scented flowers. 6 in. to 1 ft. 25 cts.; 1-2 ft., 35 cts. New.

A. verticillata. Very distinct, spreading shrub, needle-like leaves; pinkish flowers. 6 in. to 1 ft. 25 cts. each, 1-2 ft. 40 cts. each, 2-3 ft. 50 cts. each; new.

AMERICAN LAUREL (*Kalmia*). Beautiful native flowering shrubs, preferring a loose or peaty soil, and plenty of moisture; flowers rose-colored to white; very handsome. 1-2 ft. 40 cts. each, 2-3 ft. 50 cts. each, in several varieties: *Kalmia latifolia*, *K. glauca*, *K. angustifolia*, *K. rubra*.

ANDROMEDA. Beautiful native shrubs, producing an abundance of flowers, white to pink; leaves small. 6 in. to 1 ft. 40 cts. each, 1-2 ft. 60 cts. each, in the following varieties: *A. floribunda*, *A. catesbei*, *A. Japonica*.

ARBORVITAE GIGANTEA. Tall growing tree; from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, 2-3 ft. 40 cts. each.

ARBOR VITAE, Japanese (*Thuyopsis dolabrata*). Very handsome Japanese conifer; prefers moist situation; leaves glossy green with white band beneath; spreading, hatchet-shaped. 6 in. to 1 ft. 25 cts., 1-2 ft. 40 cts. each.

ARBOR VITAE, American Arbor Vitae (*Thuja Occidentalis*). Coniferous shrub or small tree of compact growth; useful for grouping for low windbreak, or for hedges. 2-3 ft. 25 cts. each, 3-4 ft. 40 cts. each.

ARBOR VITAE "Rosedale." Rich green foliage, compact grower. 1-2 ft. 35 cts. each, 2-3 ft. 45 cts. each.



Acacia Baileyana.

ARAUCARIA ENCELSA, "Norfolk Island Pine." Noted for its symmetrical habit; grows well in the open in the Bay Counties. 8 to 10 in. 75 cts., 1-2 ft. \$1.25 each.

ASPIDISTRA. Indoor foliage plant, with large, broad, sword-like leaves. Will stand more neglect than any other house plant. Large specimens, 50 cts. each.

AVOCADO, or **Alligator Pear** (*Persea gratissima*). Handsome semi-tropic tree, bearing the fruit known as "Alligator Pear;" it thrives under conditions which suit the Orange. From pots, 2-3 ft. 75 cts. each, 3-4 ft. \$1.50 each.

BAMBOO. The Bamboos should be planted more extensively. They thrive almost anywhere, and are very graceful and attractive; useful also for massing, or for shelter. Strong plants from pots, 1-2 ft. 75 cts. each to \$1.00, in several varieties.

BAMBUSA. Stems golden; reaches height of 14 ft.

B. metake; vigorous grower.

B. falcata; graceful and strong grower.

B. humilis; dwarfier in habit.

B. veitchii; very fine.

B. disticha.

B. palmata; more spreading foliage.

BERBERIS (*Mahonia*) **aquifolium**. "Oregon Grape." Bronze colored foliage in winter; flowers yellow. Berries bluish or nearly black; very desirable shrub. 6 in. to 1 ft. 25 cts. each, 1-2 ft. 35 cts. each.

BOTTLE BRUSH (*Melaleuca*). Low spreading shrubs with yellow, bottle-shaped flowers; stands drouth well. 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft. 35 cts. each to 50 cts. each.

B. B. (Melaleuca decussata). Lilac flowers.

B. B. M. ericifolia; flowers yellow.

B. B. (Metrosideros, or Calistemon speciosus).

True Bottle Brush. Flowers red, bottle-shaped. Hardy shrub of handsome and unique appearance. All do well under arid conditions. 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft. 35 cts. to 50 cts. each.

BOX (*Buxus*). These are all very pretty, small evergreen shrubs. Dwarf shrubs with small dark green roundish leaves. 6 to 12 inches 25 cts. each.

B. de Mahon, larger leaves.

B. elegantissima, variegated leaves.

B. panache.

B. rotundifolia.

B. foliis aureis.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa.

BOTTLE TREE (*Sterculia Acerifolia*) **Flame Tree**. Sturdy tree, with large, shining pale green leaves, maple-shaped; scarlet flowers; much planted in Southern California; rather tender. 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft. 35 to 50 cts. each.

S. Diversifolia (Bottle Tree). Tall, shapely tree; leaves of varied shape on same tree. Very desirable street trees. 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft. 35 to 50 cts. each.

S. Populifolia. Poplar-leaved. Similar to preceding, except in the shape of the leaves. 1-2 to 2-3 ft. 35 cts. to 50 cts. each.

BROOM (*andreaana*). A variety of the Spanish, with flowers of rich yellow with velvety purple wings. 35 cts. to 50 cts. each.

BUCKTHORN, or **California Wild Coffee** (*Rhamnus Californicus*). A fine native shrub, bearing berries resembling the coffee. Strong pot plants, 35 cts. each.



American Laurel—*Kalmia*.

BROOM (*cytisus*). **Spanish**. Free flowering shrub, blossoms pea-shaped, yellow, leaves elongated, appearing like stems; upright. Strong plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Broom (*Scotch*). Similar to above, but of more drooping habit. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Broom (*tinctoria*). White flowering. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

CALIFORNIA LILAC, **New Jersey Tea**. (*Ceanothus*). Hardy native shrubs, bearing abundant blossoms, blue or white in color; stand well in very dry locations. 1-2 ft. 35 cts. each, 2-3 ft. 50 cts. each.

C. thyrsiflorus.

C. spinosa.

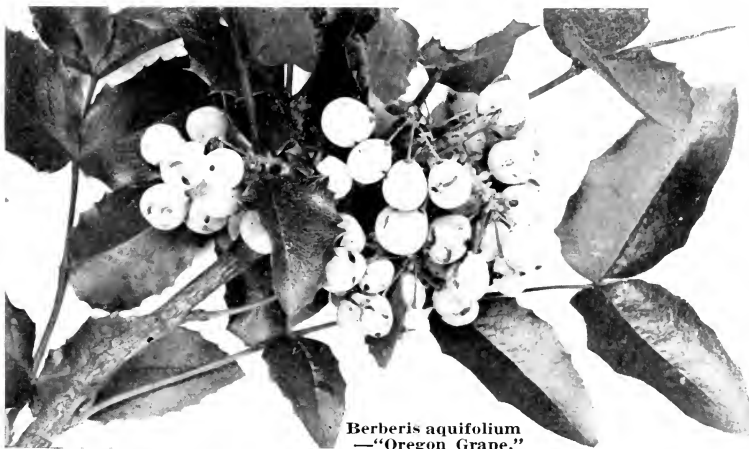
C. tomentosa.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. Beautiful shrubs with dark glossy foliage and large wax-like flowers, ranging from white to deep pink, double and single. Plants require plenty of water and a rich soil, but are quite hardy in California. Large plants, ready to bloom, \$1.25 each.

CAMPHOR. Very ornamental shrub, growing into a large tree in a warm climate. Leaves bright shining green, reddish while young. Planted largely in Florida commercially. Strong plants, 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each.

CARPENTERIA CALIFORNICA, or **Tree Anemone**. Native Californian shrub, growing in the mountains. Leaves glossy green, flowers large, white, fragrant. One of the most beautiful shrubs known. Strong plants, 75 cts. each.

CAROB, **St. John's Bread**, **Locust Tree** (*Ceratonia siliqua*). 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each; 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each; 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each. This is one of the most beautiful evergreen trees, succeeding well in hot, dry situations. The pistillate trees bear a bean, the pods and seed of which being used extensively all over Europe as a stock feed of best quality.



Berberis aquifolium
—“Oregon Grape.”

CASSIA or "SENNA." *Artemesoides*. Tree-like shrub, leaves pinnate, silvery grey, flowers deep yellow.

C. tomentosa. Similar to above, but stronger grower; blooms well in winter. 2-3 ft. 35 cts., 3-4 ft. 50 cts. each.

CASUARINA (Beef-wood, She Oak).

C. Stricta is of erect habit.

C. Equisetifolia. More spreading. These are natives of New Zealand; rapid growing trees, succeeding well in dry soils. They are leafless, the long jointed green stems looking like pine needles. The trees may be pruned to any shape, and are very desirable for parking or for street purposes, being graceful evergreen trees, but not giving too dense a shade. 2-3 ft., 25 cts. each, 4-6 ft. 50 cts. each.

C. torulosa. Similar to above, but timber the most valuable. 4 in. pots, 25 cts. each, 2-3 ft., 40 cts. each.

CEDAR (*Cedrus deodara*). Himalayan Cedar. Stately tree and should be in every collection of Conifers. 6 in. to 1 ft., 35 cts., 1-2 ft., 50 cts., 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

CEDAR OF LEBANON (*C. Libani*). Of slower growth than the preceding. As tree gets older, branches flatten out in almost horizontal form. 15 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, 2-3 ft. in tubs, \$1.50 each, 3-4 ft., \$2.00 each.

CEDAR (*C. Atlantica*). One of the handsomest tall, upright growing Cedars; 6 in. to 1 ft., 35 cts., 1-2 ft., 50 cts., 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

CEDAR, Incense (*Libocedrus decurrens*). Stately tree growing in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In tubs, 3-4 ft., \$1.25 each.

CERRY, Holly-leaved (*Cerasus ilicifolia*). Very ornamental shrub or small tree; along the banks of creeks or streams in the Coast Range growing 15 to 20 feet high. Blossoms profusely in summer, bearing a dark purple cherry in the late fall. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

CERRY (*C. integrifolia*). Similar to above but with larger and smoother leaves; grows wild on Catalina Island, and often called "Catalina Cherry." 1-2 ft., 35 cts., 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each.

CHAPARRAL (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Large native heath-like shrub; flowers white, in terminal panicles. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

CHINESE BELL-FLOWER (*Platycodon grandiflora*). Flowers large, bright blue; strong plants, 25 cts. each.

CHRISTMAS BERRY, Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). Handsome shrub, covered with racemes of white flowers in early spring and bearing the red berries so much sought after at Christmas time. 1-2 ft., 40 cts. each.

COPROSMA BAUERIANA. Very effective shrub, with deep, shining-green leaves. There is no other plant at all like it, the leaves appearing as though varnished, and not holding the dust. Strong pot plants, 35 cts. to 50 cts., 1-2 and 2-3 ft.

CORAL PLANT (*Habrothamnus*). From Mexico. Free-growing shrub, with panicles of small, trumpet shaped, crimson flowers; 35c ea.

CORONILLA emerus. Useful shrub, needing little care; masses of yellow flowers all the year; fragrant. 1-2 ft. 35 cts. each

COREOPSIS grandiflora. Perennial herb; flowers light to dark yellow; useful for cutting; 25 cts. each.

COTONEASTER microphylla. Small leaves; well berried in the winter. 1-2 ft., 25 cts., 2-3 ft., 40 cts. each.



Daphne.

C. Sinensis. Small spreading shrub with a profusion of white flowers in early summer, succeeded by bright red berries in winter. Very desirable among a collection of garden shrubs. 1-2 ft., 25 cts. 2-3 ft., 40 cts. each.

CRYPTOMERIA Japonicus (Japan Redwood). Very handsome fast growing tree; thrives best in rather sheltered location. 3-4 ft., in tubs, \$1.50 each; small trees, 35c each, 1-2 ft., 50c each.

CYPRESS (Arizona). Moderate growth, graceful; stands well in dry locations. 1-2 ft., 35 cts., 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each; a most desirable acquisition to our list of cone-bearing trees.

CYPRESS (*Cupressus macrocarpa*). Monterey Cypress. In flats of 100, \$2.50; or per 1000, \$20.00; 2-3 ft., 25 cts. each; 3-4 ft., 35 cts. each; 4-5 ft., 40 cts. each; 5-7 ft., 50 cts. each.

CYPRESS, Lawson's (*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*). Native tree of rapid growth and very handsome appearance. Magnificent for parks or for avenues where there is plenty of room. 2-3 ft., 40 cts. each, 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each.

CYPRESS, glaucus. Deep sea green foliage, very attractive; 2-3 ft. 35 cts., 3-4 ft. 50 cts.

CYPRESS (*Gaudalupensis*). Blue Cypress. Very striking in color of foliage. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10, 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each.

CYPRESS, Italian (*C. sempervirens*). Tall, tapering tree, branches growing close to main stem. 1-2 ft., 35c; 2-3 ft., 40c; 4-5 ft., \$1.25 each.

CYPRESS Lawsoniana Shawii. A very graceful and distinct variety. From 5 inch pots, 35 cts. each.

DAPHNE odorata. Japanese Shrub bearing very fragrant blossoms in winter. White or pink. No garden complete without it. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.



Eucalyptus Trees.

DIOSMA. Breath of Heaven. Small, heath-like shrub, bearing small white flowers; foliage fragrant. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

DRACENA Australis. Forms palm-like tree, with long sword-like leaves. Thrives best in coast counties. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; 3-4 ft., \$2.00 each.

D. indivisa. Longer, narrower leaves than preceding. Excellent for porch decoration. 2-3 ft., 75 cts. each.

ESCALLONIA rosea. Very free-growing foliage shrub, with rosy-pink flowers in summer. 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each; 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each.

Eucalyptus

We have for years made a specialty of this grand family of trees, and our nurseries may be considered headquarters for Eucalyptus in Central California. We have extensive permanent plantations with 50 species growing. These trees, with their varied and profuse blooming, their varied foliage and different habits of growth, form a most interesting study, as well as object lesson to assist the planter in determining the varieties to plant for any particular purpose and in different locations. Some of our plantations are on hill-sides, some on level land. Many species are too susceptible to frost, or otherwise not adapted to California conditions generally, but the following list may be depended on as described.

E. Amygdalina (Peppermint Gum). Handsome tree, producing more volatile oil than any other; very hardy. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 35 cts.

E. Amplifolia. Often confused with *Tereticornis* but with larger, much rounded leaves while young. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 30 cts. each.

E. Bosistoiana. Fine growing tree, hardy, and very valuable for timber. 1-2 ft., 25 cts. each, 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each.

E. Botryoides (Bastard Mahogany). Handsome tree, with large leaves. 2-3 ft., 25 cts.; 3-4 ft., 30 cts. each; 4-5 ft., 40 cts. each.

E. Calophylla. Very handsome; large leaves. 6 in. to 1 ft., 25 cts. each.

E. Citriodora. Lemon-scented; deliciously perfumed; rather tender. Trees 1-2 ft., 35 cts.; 2-3 ft., 40 cts.; 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each.

E. Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum). Very ornamental; with dark green, glossy foliage; quick grower; rather tender while young. 1-2 ft., 20 cts.; 2-3 ft., 25 cts.; 3-4 ft., 35 cts.

E. Crebra. One of the iron barks. Leaves narrow, grayish; quite hardy; succeeds well in the interior. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 35 cts.

E. Diversicolor (Karri Gum). Stately rapid growing tree, succeeding particularly well on hillsides in coast counties. Timber very valuable and probably this species is the best for the "cut over" redwood lands. 1-2 ft., 20 cts.; 2-3 ft., 30 cts.; 4-6 ft., 40 cts. each.

E. Ficifolia. Leaves large, dark green; flowers deep crimson; very handsome; thrives best in warm climate. Trees 6 in., 26 cts.

E. Globulus (Blue Gum). Most rapid grower and more largely planted than any other in the coast counties. 1-3 ft., 15 cts.; 2-3 ft., 25 cts.; 3-4 ft., 35 cts. In flats of 100, \$2; lower prices in quantity.

E. Goniocalyx. Very hardy, as well as ornamental tree; useful for timber. 1-2 ft., 20 cts. each.

E. Gunnii (Tasmania Cider Tree). Very hardy; grows in wet land or on mountain sides. 1-2 ft., 20 cts.; 2-3 ft., 30 cts. each.

E. Lehmanni. One of the most ornamental; large white flowers. 1-2 ft., 25 cts. each.

E. leucoxylon. Very hard wood; hardy tree; 1-2 ft., 20 cts. each; 2-3 ft., 30 cts. each.

E. Platyphylla. New; 6 in. to 1 ft., 25 cts. each.

E. Polyanthema (Red Box). Very ornamental and most profuse bloomer. Foliage pale green and tree moderate grower; very hardy; the best for street planting. 6 in. to 1 ft., 20 cts. each.

E. Robusta. Handsome tree with very large, creamy flowers; quite hardy, but thrives best in coast counties and in moist soils. 1-2 ft., 20 cts.; 2-3 ft., 30 cts.; 3-4 ft., 40 cts. each.



Eucalyptus Bloom.

E. Rostrata (Red Gum). The variety considered best for commercial hardwood planting in the interior standing heat and frost without injury. 3-4 ft., 35 cts. each. In flats of 100, \$2; lower prices in quantity.

E. Regnans. Very good, upright grower, and recommended for same locations suited to *E. Diversicolor*; foliage glossy, rather yellowish while young. 2-3 ft., 25 cts.; 3-4 ft., 35 cts. each.

E. Rudis. (Desert Gum). Very hardy, succeeding well under almost any conditions. Compact, strong grower and profuse bloomer; very useful for wind-break. 1-2 ft., 15 cts.; 2-3 ft., 25 cts.; 3-4 ft., 35 cts.; 4-6 ft., 40 cts. each.

E. saligna. Good grower, quite hardy. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each.

E. santifolia. New; ornamental; 6 in. to 1 ft., 35 cts. each.

E. Sideroxylon-rosea. Variety of *Sideroxylon* with rosy pink flowers; strikingly ornamental. 2-3 ft., 25 cts.; 3-4 ft., 35 cts.; 4-5 ft., 45 cts.

E. Tereticornis (Forest Red Gum). Also called broad-leaved Red Gum. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 30 cts. each.

E. urnigera. An Alpine species; very hardy and a good, upright, clean grower. 6 in. to 1 ft., 15 cts. each.

E. Viminalis (Manna Gum). Very rapid growing and hardy. Makes magnificent avenue tree where there is plenty of room. 2-3 ft., 20 cts.; 3-4 ft., 30 cts. each.

In Flats of 100 we have the following varieties: *Viminalis*, *Globulus*, *Rostrata*, *Tereticornis*, *Saligna*, *Rudis*, *Lehmanni*, *Platyphylla*, *Corynocalyx*, *Polyanthema*.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. Albo-Marginatus. Leaves edged white. 1-2 ft. 25 cts. each, 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each.

E. Argenteo-Variegatus. Silver variegated. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each.

E. J. Aurea. Golden variegated. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each.

E. Duc d'Anjou. Leaves pale gold center. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 35 cts.

EUONYMUS—Continued.

E. Japonicus. Japanese shrub, with glossy, dark green leaves, handsome as an individual plant or may be trimmed into any shape. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each.

E. pulchellus. Trailing, dwarf; small leaves, 25 cts. each.

E. radicans. Variegated trailing variety with foliage edged pale green. 25 cts. each.

E. Sieboldii. Japanese variety; leaves smaller, variegated. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; \$2 per 10.

These shrubs are specially recommended for their bright foliage effect; stand well in dry locations.

FERN. Native California varieties.

Adiantum pedatum. Californicum. Five fingered Maidenhair.

Lomaria Spicans. Graceful fronds growing 3 or 4 ft. long.

Pelea Andromedifolia. Another native, pretty fern, suitable for pots.

FIR, or SPRUCE (*Abies*, *Picea*).

A. Alba. White Spruce; from 4 in. pots, 25 cts.; 1-2 ft., 40 cts.

A. balsamea. Balsam fir; 5 in. pots, 25 cts. each; 1-2 ft., 40 cts. each.

A. concolor. Colorado Silver fir; 4 in. pots, 25 cts. each; 1-2 ft., 40 cts. each.

A. Douglasii. Douglas fir; 5 in. pots, 25 cts. each, 1-2 ft., 40 cts.

A. Engelmanni. 4-in. pots, 25 cts. each; 1-2 ft., 40 cts. each.

A. excelsa. Norway Spruce; 4 in. pots, 25 cts. each; 1-2 ft., 40 cts. each.

A. Martensiana. Mountain Hemlock. 6 in. to 1 ft., 35 cts. each, 1-2 ft., 40 cts. each.

A. nigra; 5 in. pots; 1 ft., 35 cts. each.

A. Nordmanniana. Nordman's Silver Fir. 4 in. pots, 25 cts. each; 1-2 ft., 50 cts. each.

A. pungens glauca. 3 in. pots, 25 cts. each; 1-2 ft., 50 cts. each.

FLAX, New Zealand (*Phormium Tenax*). Makes very large plant with sword-like leaves; very desirable also as porch plant. 4-5 ft., 50 cts. each.

GAILLARDI grandiflora maxima. Perennial; producing profusion of flowers all summer and until late autumn; strong pot plants, 25 cts. each.

GAULCHERIA. Shallon, or Partridge Berry. Creeping evergreen; small health-like flowers in summer; 35 cts. each.

GOLDEN DEWDROP (*Duranta plumieri*). Beautiful shrub, growing to about 6 feet, bearing pale blue or lilac flowers. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

GREVILLEA Robusta ("Silky Oak"). Tall-growing, symmetrical tree, with fern-like foliage and drooping racemes of orange-scarlet flowers. 2-3 ft., 25 cts.; 3-4 ft., 35 cts.; 4-5 ft., 50 cts. each. One of the finest avenue trees; lower rates in quantity.

G. Thelemaniana. Beautiful shrub; feathery foliage, scarlet flowers. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

GUAVA. Handsome shrub or small tree, bearing the fruit so highly esteemed for jelly. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each; 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each.

HAWTHORNE. Evergreen. (*Crataegus pyracantha* var. *Lalandi*.) Sometimes called Burning Bush, from the profusion of scarlet or orange berries it bears in winter. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each.

HEATH (*Erica*). Small shrub with needle-like leaves, and white or pink waxy bell-shaped flowers. 35 cts. each.

HOLLY, ENGLISH (*Ilex*). Slow-growing tree with shining dark green thorny leaves, white flowers, and scarlet berries in winter. Strong plants, 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

HONEYBELLS (*Mahernia verticillata*). Beautiful little shrub or plant, bearing an abundance of golden bell-like flowers; from 5 in. pots, 25 cts. each.



Euonymus radicans.

INDIAN HAWTHORN (*Raphiolepis indica*). Handsome evergreen shrub bearing white flowers in summer and purple or black berries in winter. Strong pot plants, 35 cts. each.

JUNIPERUS Bermudiana. 2 ft., 75 cts. each.

JUNIPER, Irish. Erect, compact tree, growing to a good height, very dark green foliage. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

JAPANESE LAUREL (*Aucuba Japonica*). Sometimes called "Spotted Laurel," from golden spots on leaves; with male variety planted near by, they bear a profusion of bright scarlet berries in the fall and winter. Strong plants from pots 6 in. to 1 ft., 35 cts. each, 1-2 ft., 45 cts. each.

JASMINE, Primulinum. New variety, grows as a shrub; has very large yellow flowers. 35 cts. each.

LAUREL, Laurus Cerasus, var. Colchica. English Laurel. Handsome shrub, with large shining bright, green leaves. Small plants, 1-2 ft., 35 cts.

L. Caucasia. Similar to preceding. 35 cts. each.

L. Lusitanica. Portugal Laurel. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

L. Nobilis. Sweet Bay, Ornamental, upright growing shrub. The variety trained with round head and used in hotels, etc. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

L. Rotundifolia. Rounder leaves, 25 cts. each.

L. Umbellularia. California Laurel, or Bay. 6 in. to 1 ft., 24c; 1-2 ft., 35c each.



Colorado Silver Fir or Spruce.

LAURISTINUS. Well-known shrub with panicles of white flowers. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

L. variegated. 6 in. to 1 ft., 25 cts.; 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

LANTANA. Bedding plants well adapted to California, in various colors, yellow, pink, white. 1-2 ft. strong plants from 4 in. and 5 in. pots, 25 cts. each.

LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum. Tall, graceful shrub, with drooping branches, covered with white flowers; succeeds well almost anywhere; strong plants, 30 cts. each.

LION'S TAIL (Leonotis Leonorus). Striking looking plant with large, tuft-like flowers. 25 cts. each.

LOQUAT. Very handsome shrub or small spreading tree, with large leathery leaves. Bears a fruit of bright, golden color. 1-2 ft., 35 cts.; 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each.

MADROÑE (Arbutus Menziesi). One of the handsomest native trees, large shining leaves; bark smooth, light red; flowers white, waxy, followed by red berries. 6 in. to 1 ft., 50 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA Grandiflora. Magnificent tree with large, shining foliage and immense fragrant white flowers; native of the Southern States; quite hardy, but succeeds best in rich soil and a warm climate. 1-2 ft., 50 cts.; 2-3 ft., 75 cts. each.

MANZANITA (Arctostaphylos). Well-known and characteristic shrub; small leaves, red bark, and white bell-shaped flowers.

A. glauca. 6 in. to 1 ft., 50 cts. each.

A. pungens.

MARGUERITE. Large, daisy-like flowers; white or yellow, blooming all year. 25 cts. each.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM (Ice Plant). Large cream flowers, or smaller leaves with bright pink flowers. 10 cts. each, \$5 per 100.

MIMULUS glutinosus. Shrubby native form of the Mimulus, and a striking feature on California hill-sides. Large and profuse flowers deep orange-yellow; 5 in. pots, 1-2 ft., 35 cts.; 2-3 ft., 50 cts. each.

MUEHLENBECKIA. Wire Vine. Graceful, hardy, vine, useful for covering stumps, climbing into trees, etc. Leaves very small, stems wiry; flowers waxy white, with icicle-like fruits in the fall. 25 to 35 cts. each.

MYRTLE (Myrtus Communis). Rather small shrub with small shiny leaves and white flowers. 35 cts. each.

M. German. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

OAK, Quercus agrifolia. Dwarf Live Oak.

Q. chrysolepis. California Live Oak.

Q. densiflora. Tan-bark Oak.

6 in. to 1 ft., 25 cts. each; 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

OLEANDER (Olearia, Nerium). Most handsome shrubs, delighting in California sunshine; flowers of brilliant color, in all shades from white to deep crimson. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

Single white. Double white.

Single pink. Double pink.

Single red. Double red.

Salmon, dbl. Orange dbl.

OLEASTER (Eleagnus pungens reflexa). Very handsome shrub with variegated foliage. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

OSMANTHUS (Holly-leaved Olive). Holly-like leaves; very fragrant white flowers; prefers partial shade; strong plants, 35 cts. each.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Perennial. A Japanese spurge; small spikes of whitish flowers, and variegated leaves. Small plants, 25 cts. each.

PALM, California Fan Palm (Washingtonia Robusta). Native, well-known palm; thrives almost anywhere, but prefers a warm climate. Large plants in tubs, \$2 to \$5 each, 1-2 ft., 50 cts.; 2-3 ft., \$1.50.

P. Phoenix Canariensis. Ornamental Date Palm. Long spreading branches. In tubs, \$2 to \$5 each; 1-2 ft., 50 cts.; 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each.

P. Chamerops Excelsa. Windmill Palm. Stiffer, slower growing than preceding; quite hardy and very handsome. 1-2 ft., 50 cts.; 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each. In tubs, \$2 to \$5 each.

P. Cocos Australis. 1½ ft., \$2 each; 2-3 ft., \$3 each; 3-4 ft., \$3.50.

P. Cocos plumosa. 1½-2 ft., \$1.75 each.

All these are very handsome specimens and of extra good value.

P. Jubaea spectabilis. 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft.

P. Erythraea edulis. 7 ft., \$5 each.

P. Kentia Belmoreana. Handsomest palm for house or Conservatory; 4 in. pots, 75 cts. each.

P. Chamerops humilis. 2-3 ft., \$2 each.



Pinus strobus—White Pine.

PEPPER (Shinus Molle). California Pepper Tree. One of the handsomest and most popular trees grown in California. Forms a beautiful shade tree for streets, with its fern-like pendant foliage and long, drooping clusters of red berries. 2-3 ft., 25 cts.; 3-4 ft., 35 cts.; 4-5 ft., 50 cts. each. Special prices in quantity.

PERIWINKLE (Vinca Major). Variegated foliage; large bright blue flowers. Useful for covering the ground or banks in odd corners. 15 cts. each; \$1 per 10.

PHLOX. Enchantress (suffruticosa). One of the best and most satisfactory of this class of perennials; strong plants, 25 cts. each.

PINUS Alba. White Pine; 3-4 ft., 75 cts. each.

P. Austriaca. Austrian Pine. Robust, hardy tree; thrives anywhere. 1-2 ft., 25 cts. each; 2-3 ft., 40 cts. each.

P. Fremontiana. Rather slow-growing native pine. Small trees, 25 cts. each.

P. Insignis. Monterey Pine. Native of coast counties south of San Francisco. In the Coast and Bay region it is the most popular pine, very handsome and rapid growing. Extensively used for windbreak, or shelter. 1-2 ft., 25 cts. each; \$2 per 10; 2-3 ft., 35 cts.; \$3 per 10, 3-4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

P. Pinca. Parasol Pine. Native of Italy. Hand-some, spreading tree. 1-2 ft., 40 cts. each.

P. Ponderosa. Yellow Pine. Grand tree. Native of California. Small tree, 25 cts. each.

P. Sabiniana. Digger Pine. Pale green foliage; loose growing. 1-2 ft., 40 cts. each.

P. strobus. White Pine. 6 in. to 1 ft., 25 cts. each; 1-2 ft., 40 cts. each.

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. 6 in. to 1 ft., 35 cts. each.

PHILLODENDRON. Chinese Cork Tree; tender; 50 cts. each.

PLUMBAGO Capensis (Leadwort). Either a shrub or can be trained as a vine. Flowers bright blue; thrives in sunny places. 25 to 35 cts. each.

P. Capensis Alba. Same, but with white flowers. 25 to 35 cts. each.



Matilija Poppy.

PITTOSPORUM Crassifolium. Thick-leaved light green shrub, with small dark red flowers. 25 cts. each.

P. Eugenoides. Very light green crinkled leaves, beautiful shrub; also makes a good hedge. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each.

P. Nigricans. Small, leaves light green, black stems. 1-2 ft., 25 cts.; 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each.

P. rhombifolium. 6 in. to 1 ft., 35 cts. each.

P. Undulatum. Lower growing, larger leaves; waxy flowers, white, very fragrant at night. 1-2 ft., 35 cts. each.

P. Tobira. Low growing, large leaves; profuse bloomer; flowers white, very fragrant. 25 cts. each.

POLYGALA Dalmatiana. Shrub of moderate size, with deep rose, pea-shaped flowers; very attractive. 25 cts. each.

POPPY. *Matilija.* California Tree Poppy. (See page 32). Semi-woody shrub, spreading from the root into immense bushes, 15 or more feet in diameter and 12 or more feet high. Flowers pure white, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with crane-like wavy petals, the center being composed of a large cluster of golden yellow stamens; flowers emit a perfume likened to ripe oranges. Plants continue in bloom from May to September and form one of the grandest sights in floriculture that can be imagined. Thrives in dry locations, growing wild in Ventura County and south to the borders of Mexico; quite hardy. Strong two-year-old plants, 50 cts. to 75 cts. each. Larger specimens in tubs, \$1.00 each.

PRIVET (Ligustrum). Japanese. Bright, shining leaves; shrub or small tree. 1-2 ft., 25 cts. each.

PRIVET. Golden-leaved variety of above, 25c each.

PRIVET. "California Privet." Large standard trees, 3-4 ft. and 4-6 ft. with well formed head, 50 cts. each. In bush form, 40 cts. each.

PRIVET. *Nepalense.* Nepal Privet. New ornamental variety; 35 cts. each.

PRIVET (Ovalifolium) "California Privet." In this climate it is nearly evergreen. Trained as a tree with its bright foliage and sweet-scented white flowers, it is very effective or is used extensively for hedges. 1-2 ft., 20 cts. each; special prices in quantity.

PRIVET. *Regalium.* Regal's Privet. New; ornamental variety. 35 cts. each.

RED HOT POKER (Tritoma Pfitzeri). Great improvement on the common variety; clumps 40 cts. ea.

REDWOOD (Sequoia Gigantea). "Big Tree" of the Sierra Nevada. Sturdy, handsome tree, pale green foliage. 2-3 ft., 75 cts. each, 3-4 ft., in tubs, \$1.50 each.

S. Sempervirens. Coast Redwood. Known everywhere as one of the most valuable timber trees of extraordinary beauty and rapid growth. Thrives best in the coast counties. 1-2 ft., 25 cts. each, 2-3 35 cts. each.

RHODODENDRON. Strong plants, from 7 in. pots, of the following varieties at \$1 each.

Album grandiflorum. White.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac.

Delicatissimum. Blush white.

John Spencer. Clear violet rose.

Kettledrum. Purplish crimson.

Memoir. Best white.

M. H. Sutton. Scarlet.

Mrs. A. Hunnewell. Pink, primrose center.

Mrs. R. S. Holford. Rich salmon.

Old Port. Rich plum color.

Queen. Blush, changing to white.

Stella. Pale rose.

This is a magnificent collection of extra strong plants; rhododendrons require plenty of moisture and partial shade; a soil composed of sand and peat is best. No shrub makes a finer showing.

SALVIA. Scarlet flowering plant, in bloom all summer. 25 cts. each.

SALVIA. Purple leaved, 25 cts. each.

SALVIA farinacea. Blue flowers, 25 cts. each.

SEDUM (Spectabile) Stonecrop. Hardy succulents thriving in dry places. 25 cts. each; lower rates in quantity.

SHAMROCK. True Irish. 25 cts. each.

SHASTA DAISY. Well-known perennial. 25 cts. each.

SKIMMIA Japonica.

S. oblata. Dwarf shrubs; very desirable in shady places, bearing white flowers, and scarlet berries, 40 cts. each.

STOKESIA. Perennial blue aster; very showy and satisfactory. 25 cts. each.

STRAWBERRY TREE (Arbutus unedo). Ornamental shrub or small tree bearing scarlet fruits resembling a strawberry. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

STREPTOSOLEN Jamesonii. Small shrub with terminal panicles of trumpet-shaped flowers; very handsome. 25 cts. each.

SWAINSONIA galesifolia. Rose color.

S. albifolia. White. Shrubs, or vines with pea-like flowers, very decorative, 35 cts. each.

TOMATILLO, Chilian. Ornamental, fruiting, perennial, highly prized for its fruit. (Burbank). 25 cts. each.

TURK'S CAP (Achania malvaviscus). Vigorous growing plant or shrub, bearing large crimson flowers. 35 cts. each.

VERBENA. Fragrance (Burbank); 25 cts. each.

VERONICA. Strong growing shrubs with glossy sometimes variegated leaves and blue, purple or crimson flowers; 1-2 ft., 25 to 50 cts. each. These shrubs are very desirable both for foliage effect and for their flowering. They delight in moist situations, and partial shade. 25 cts. to 35 cts. each.

YEW (Taxus baccata).

Fastigiata. Dark green.

Elegantissima.

Golden Irish.

Green Irish.

6 in. to 1 ft., 35 cts.; 1-2 ft., 50 cts. each.

YUCCA Whipplei (Spanish Bayonet). Native on the hills in Southern California. Forms a striking object when in bloom. 2-3 ft., 35 cts. each.



Ligustrum Ovalifolium—California Privet.



An Artistic Rose Garden.

Roses

We grow all of our Roses from cuttings, such plants being much more satisfactory to the planter than roses budded on wild stock, which will throw up suckers from the root. **Price for strong plants,** 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100. A large stock growing in pots, which may be safely moved at any time.

American Beauty. Rich red; fragrant.
American Beauty. Pink.
Aennchen Mueller. Dwarf; pink; constant bloomer.
Antoine Revoire. Creamy-white; tinted pink.
Banksia. White; strong climber; evergreen.
Beauty of Glazenwood. Creamy yellow, shaded orange; climber.

Bardou Job. Dark red; single; handsome climber.
Beauty of Glazenwood (Fortune's Yellow). Locally called "Gold of Ophir." Copper, carmine, salmon-yellow; annual bloomer.

Bride. White.
Capt. Christy. Delicate flesh pink.
Caroline Goodrich. Light red.

Caroline Testout. Pink.
Cecile Brunner. Pink; small flowers.
Cherokee. Single white; strong climber.
Cherokee. Double white; very strong climber; evergreen.

Cherokee. Single pink; great novelty; nothing more gorgeous.

Cherokee. Single white. Native of South Carolina.

Christine de Neve. Tinted, reddish.

Climbing Devoniensis. Creamy-white, yellow center.

Clotilde Soupert. Dwarf; white, shading to pink.

Crimson Baby Rambler. Dwarf, blooms all summer.

Crimson Rambler. Strong climber.

Devoniensis. Same as C. Devoniensis, but not climbing.

Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink; strong climber.

Duchess of Albany. Rose color.

F. Kruger. Yellow, shaded pink.

Flower of Fairfield. Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler.

Frau Karl Druschki. White; very fine.

Gardenia. Creamy-white; trailing.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Bright red.

Gruss an Teplitz. Vivid crimson; fragrant.

Helen Gambier. Rosy, crimson.

Ivory. Pure white.

Jubilee. Maroon.

Kaiserin Aug. Victoria. Pure white.

Killarney. Pink.

La France. Pink.

La France. Silvery-rose.

Madame Caroline Testout.

Mad. de Chatenay. Rose-pink.

Mad. de Vatry. Crimson-scarlet.



Grus an Teplitz.



Marechal Neil.

Standard or Tree Roses

Mad. Caroline Testout

Dorothy Perkins

Crimson Baby Rambler.

These Roses are top-budded on wild standards about 4 feet high. Dorothy Perkins forms a weeping top. Caroline Testout is the best really good pink Rose. Crimson Baby Rambler forms a dense head of almost ever-blooming crimson. Price, \$1.00 each.



Dorothy Perkins, Climbing Rose.

Mad. de Watteville. Salmon-white.
 Maman Cochet. Rosy-pink.
 Marechal Niel.
 Marie Washington. White; flowers in clusters.
 Meteor. Velvety crimson.
 Mousella. White moss.
 Mrs. J. Laing. Bright pink.
 Papa Gontier. Dark crimson, fading to pink.
 Paul Neyron. Very large; pink.
 Pink Baby Rambler. Dwarf; a constant bloomer.
 Pink Rambler. Strong climber.
 Prince C. de Rohan. Very deep velvety crimson.
 Queen Scarlet. Clear, velvety scarlet.
 Rainbow. Coral pink, striped crimson.
 Red Baby Rambler.
 Reine Marie Henriette. Crimson Rambler.
 Safrano. Apricot Yellow.
 Souv. de Pierre Notting. Creamy white, shaded pink.
 Souv. de Pres. Carnot. Flush white, shaded fawn.
 Taft. Pink.
 Tausendschon (Thousand Beauties). Climber; flowers in clusters and of many shades.
 True Friend. Pink; strong climber; flowers resemble Cecile Brunner.
 Ulrich Brunner. Rose.
 Veilchenblau (Blue Rose). Violet purple.
 Wm. Allen Richardson. Deep orange yellow; climber.
 White Baby Rambler. Strong climber.
 White Banksia. Strong evergreen climber.
 White La France. White, shaded pink.
 White Maman Cochet. White, slightly shaded pink.
 Wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. White, trailing.
 Yellow Maman Cochet. Sulphur yellow.

New Roses at 35 cts. Each

Countess of Gosford. H. T. Salmon-pink and saffron-yellow; beautiful buds.

Gen. McArthur. H. T. Dark red; grand.

Gladys Harkness. Cerise pink; upright growth; beautiful.

Madame Jenny Gillemot. Saffron yellow, with gold shadings; beautiful buds.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H. T. Copper and golden yellow.

Rhea Reid. H. T. Rich crimson. Gold Medal in France.

Wellesley. H. T. Silvery pink, very full, handsomely formed; grand Rose.

Ramona, or Red Cherokee. \$1.00 each.



Tausendschon



Wistaria

Climbing and Trailing Plants

Akebia. From Japan. Graceful, hardy climber, with dull pink or violet flowers, fragrant. Excellent for covering fences, stumps, etc. 35 cts. each.

Ampelopsis (Virginia Creeper). Strong climber, with reddish leaves in the fall. 40 cts. each.

A. Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Leaves small, turning red in autumn; clings to wall. 40 cts. each.

A. muralis. Stronger grower than "Boston" but is wall climber.

Asparagus plumosus. Tall climbing; best for decorating. 25 cts. each.

A. sprengeri. Best for basket work. 25 cts. each.

Australian Pea Vine (Dolichos). Strong climber, with abundant crimson pea-like flowers. 25 cts. each.

Bignonia capreolata. Vigorous; leaves heart-shaped; flowers orange red. 25 cts. each.

Bignonia (or Tecoma) Australis. Flowers smaller, but foliage dark and glossy. 25 cts. each.

Bignonia Grandiflora. Large flowered Trumpet Vine; very showy flowers. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Bignonia Sanguinea. Rather smaller flowers than preceding, but of deeper red color. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Bridgesia Spicata. New. Beautiful glossy green foliage; pink flowers followed by scarlet berries; very strong grower. 50 cts. each.

Cape Jasmine (Gardenia). White flowers, sweet-scented. 35 cts. each.

Cape Jasmine (G. Florida). More vigorous climber. 35 cts. each.

Clematis Paniculata (Japanese). Hardy Vine, with clusters of white flowers. 25 cts. each.

Clematis, Large-Flowered Jackmanii. Very large flowers; deep purple. 50 cts. each.

Clematis Henryi. Large, white flowers. 50 cts. each.

Clematis, Ville de Lyon. Rosy red. 50 cts. each.

Clematis Mme. Baronne Veillard. Lavender. 50 cts. each.

Cleodendron Balfouri. Tender climber. Bright evergreen foliage, magenta flowers. 35 cts. each.

Creeping Fig (Ficus repens). Adheres tightly to walls; evergreen. 25 cts. each.

Euonymus pulchella, Trailing Euonymus. 35 cts. each.

E. radicans. Variegated leaves. 25 cts. each.

Ivy. A large assortment of English Ivies, variegated, golden and silver; some with very finely cut foliage and some with leaves measuring 4 or 5 inches across. 35 cts. each.

Ivy (Hedera). English. Well-known and very useful for covering the ground under trees or running over old tree stumps. 25 cts. each.

Ivy, variegated. Foliage edged white. 35 cts. each.

Ivy, German. Tender, succulent leaves. 25 cts. each.

Japanese Honeysuckle. Evergreen; flowers very fragrant. Large plants, 35 cts. each.

Leadwort (Plumbago).

P. Capensis. Bright blue flowers.

P. Capensis alba. Flowers white.

May be trained as a bush or climber. 35 cts. each.

Lippia, Dixie. Finer growth than L. repens.

Lippia, Mohave. Stronger and ranker growth. These are new varieties introduced by Burbank; plants 10 cts. each.

Lippia Repens. Small, creeping plant with pink, daisy-like flowers, rapidly covering the ground and soon forming a tough mat or sod; requires much less water than grass; should be planted about one foot apart. It is not necessary to weed a Lippia lawn; mow it with lawn mower once or twice a week, leaving the clippings where they fall. Grass, burr clover, etc., will make a fine green sod during the winter and spring, while the Lippia does not show up well. By the time these early grasses die down the Lippia will be bright green and full of flowers. Plants, \$1.50 per 100. We strongly recommend the free use of Lippia in every California home, however small the garden lot may be.



Lippia Repens in Box.

Parcels Post

Delivered Free: Five sample plants each of Lippia repens, or Flowering Lawn Grass, and Yerba Buena, or "Good Herb," the plant from which "Yerba Buena" (now San Francisco) was first named. Samples of both delivered free for 50 cts.



Japanese or Boston Ivy (See page 29).

Mesembryanthemum (Ice Plant). Large pinkish or yellow flowers, or small deep pink flowers. 10 cts. each, or in flats at \$5.00 per 100.

Muehlenbeckia. **Wire Vine**. Small leaves, wiry stems, waxy flowers; very useful and exceedingly beautiful climber. 25 to 35 cts. each.

Parrot's Bill (*Clanthus puniceus*). Evergreen climber. Flowers crimson, shaped like parrot's bill. 35 cts. each.

Passion Vine (*Passiflora*). True Australian Fruiting. Burbank's. 50 cts. each.

Passion Vine (*P. Constance Elliott*). White flowers, shaded blue. 35 cts. each.

Passion Vine (*P. ignea*). Crimson flowers. 35 cts. each.

Potato Vine (*Solanum*) **S. Jasminoides**. Rapid growing vine; flowers white, yellow center. 35 cts. each.

Smilax. Well-known climber, used for wreaths, bouquets, etc. 25 cts. each.

Wistaria. Lilac or white flowers. Very handsome vine, with its long, drooping clusters of showy flowers in the spring. Strong plants, 50 cts. each; smaller plants 35 cts. each.

Verbena. Burbank's. Fragrance. 35 cts. each.

Vitis californica. Evergreen grape; very fine. 10 cts. each.

Special Importations

The offer under this heading is dependant upon the stock arriving in good condition.

The following varieties of fruit and nut trees and small fruits, etc., are from a list personally selected by the senior member of our firm during his recent ten months sojourn in Europe. Most of the fruits he was able to test, and all are obtained from absolutely reliable sources. Mr. Leonard Coates is convinced that most if not all of them will prove valuable additions to commercial fruit culture in California and the United States generally, as well as adding immensely to the list of really good fruits for the amateur. It should be noted that these fruits have all been awarded prizes or awards of merit from the most critical expert judges in Europe.

Apples

Price, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

Allington Pippin. Magnificent dessert apple, succeeding in wide range of conditions. Season Nov. to Feb.

Bele de Boskoop. Very large, handsome russet; kitchen or table. Oct to Nov.

Bramley's. Large, rather flat, with dull red cheek; an established market favorite, and perhaps at present more largely planted in Great Britain than any other. Dec. to April.

Early Victoria. Pale yellow, and very good quality; the very best really early variety. July.

Gascoyne's Scarlet. Large, very handsome; most agreeable flavor; remarkable for its beauty. Dec. to Jan.

James Grieve. Medium size, good flavor; resembling Cox's Orange, but succeeds where the latter fails; invaluable for market or table. Sept. to Oct.

Lady Sudeley. Large; "the gem of autumn apples," magnificent striped apple, with exquisite flavor. Aug.-Sept.

Peasgood's Nonesuch. Very large and handsome; no apple could be more beautiful. Oct. to Dec.

Rival. Medium; flat shape; gold and scarlet in color; rich flavor. Will keep till Feb., though season is given as Nov. Dec.

Worcester Pearmain. Medium; rich scarlet; leading market variety; very handsome. Sept.

Cherries

Price, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each

Fruheste der Mark. A German variety, claimed to be really the earliest known. It is bright red in color.

Geant d'Hedelfingen. Very large, late; flowers late.

Waterloo Heart. Late English variety and one of the hardiest and most profitable; of very good quality—keeps in condition well and does not crack in rainy seasons.

Nectarines

Price, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Cardinal. Very fine quality, and the earliest known.

Lord Napier. Large, handsome, hardy, early.

Pitmaston Orange. Large, orange yellow; rich, sugary flavor.

Peaches

Price, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Duchess of Cornwall. Medium; robust constitution; reliable early peach of fine quality.

Kruse's Kent. Very large, good bearer, and valuable market peach. Late.

Pears

Price, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Conference. Large, handsome, of long pyriform shape; considered "very best" as a market pear. Oct.

Durondeau. Very large and rich; most reliable for market or for garden culture. It is a grand variety and would do as a "Late Bartlett." Oct.-Nov.

Pitmaston Duchess. Very large, and highly recommended for market or table. A handsome yellow pear, ripening in Oct. and Nov.

Lt. Germain. Immense size; splendid cooking pear. Jan to April.

Plums

Price, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

We have during the last fifteen years, introduced into California from Europe most of the best plums known, such as Grand Duke, Black Diamond, President, Monarch, and many others, hundreds of tons of which are being shipped annually to the leading markets of the United States. As new introductions we could only find the following as of particular merit.

Crimson Drop. A finely flavored novelty, being a sport from Coe's Golden Drop, but crimson in color. For shipping, or would make a grand prune.

Merryweather Damson. The largest plum having the true Damson flavor; a great novelty.

Nuts

Owing to the uncertainty of getting Walnut Trees which will be true to name, our Mr. Leonard Coates made personal arrangements in the walnut districts of France to get grafts from certain marked trees of the best varieties. As soon as these can be propagated, trees will be offered.

COB NUTS.

Price, strongly branched, 50 cts. each, No seedlings. \$4.00 per 10.

Kentish Cob. This is a round nut, but the most profitable because of its bearing qualities. They produce as high as 2½ tons to the acre in some seasons. They succeed on rough, strong ground, or rocky hillsides. They are pruned in bush form, with open center, like an inverted umbrella frame.

Pearson's Prolific. Another good cropper, similar to above.

FILBERT.

True Kentish. Finest and best flavored, but lighter bearer.



View in Lath House, Showing Palms.



View in Lath House, Showing Ornamentals.

Small Fruits

CURRENTS.

Price 50 cts. each.

Rivers Late Red. Quite distinct and fourteen days later than other varieties.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Price 75 cts. each.

Cheshire Lass. This is a variety ranking among the very best where gooseberries are well known. It is far ahead of the varieties cultivated in the United States.

RASPBERRIES.

Price 50 cts. each, except as noted.

Wisbech Perfection. Deep carmine color, red stems; distinct, and very valuable.

AUTUMNAL RASPBERRIES.

These should be cut to the ground in February, and the resulting summer canes well thinned out. These produce good fruit in September and onward.

Belle de Fontenay. Purplish red, double bearing kind; very large.

The Halisham Berry. Magnificent dark red fruit; very late.

Yellow Four Seasons. Good bearer, very sweet; the name is descriptive. Price 75 cts. each.

RHUBARB.

Daw's Champion. Very early; fruity flavor; very large stalks. 75 cts. each.

Daw's Challenge. Remarkable variety, growing stems four feet long and yet retaining its fine flavor. \$1.00 each.

Ornamental Stock Imported

While it is not possible to mention the size of all imported ornamentals, they will be strong, well established plants, very desirable to add to your garden without any further attention in the nursery.

Conifers

Abies Glauca. A variety of Fir with most beautiful silvery white foliage; would make a fine center for a lawn. Price, \$1.50 each.

Cupressus gracilis. A Cypress with small, shining leaves; very distinct. Price, \$1.00 each.

C. Lawsonii lutescens. Golden Cypress of strikingly compact habit. Price, 75 cts. each.

C. Stuarti. Another elegant golden variety. Price, \$1.50 each.

C. Milford Blue Jacket. Dark bluish foliage. Price \$1.00 each.

Retinospora (or Cupressus) Crippsi aurea. Finest golden Retinospora, and not liable to burn in the sun. Price \$1.75 each.

Taxus Hibernica aurea. Golden Irish Yew. Price \$1.00 each.

Thujaops lactevirens. Foliage pale green; compact habit. Price \$1.00 each.

Evergreen Shrubs

Aucuba (or Spotted Laurel). Male variety. This planted with the ordinary well known sort, enables the latter to produce a profusion of red berries. Price 75 cts. each.

Berberis Stenophylla. Dark green needle leaves, branches arching, covered with yellow flowers. Price 75 cts. each.

Cotoneaster angustifolia. Very distinct; producing in autumn large numbers of orange berries. Price 75 cts. each.

C. Pannosa. Forms shrub about 6 feet, freely red-berried; flowers primrose. Price \$1.00 each.

C. rotundifolia; white flowers in May; fruit scarlet. Price 75 cts. each.

Daphne Cneorum; low growing; covered in April and again in September with rose-pink flowers, very fragrant. Price 75 cts. each.

Escallonia exoniensis; flowers white, very free grower. Price 50 cts. each.

E. Macrantha; large crimson red. Price 50 cts. each.

E. Pterocladon; distinct, leaves very small; flowers white and pink. Price 75 cts. each.

Olearia Hastii (The Daisy Tree). Foliage light green, covered with starry flowers in August. Price 75 cts. each.

Osmanthus ilicifolius (Japanese Holly). Handsome shrub, with shining holly-like leaves. Price 75 cts. each.

Pernettya (Prickly Heath). Hardy shrubs covered in July with small white flowers. The three varieties vary only in the color of the berries, which are most unique and attractive. White, red, pink. Price \$1.00 each.

Skimmia oblata. The true variety; leaf large, pale green, edge silver. Price 75 cts. each.

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

Amelanchier Canadensis (Snowy Mespilus). Beautiful tree, covered in spring with snow white blossoms, hanging most gracefully; leaves gold and scarlet in autumn. Price 75 cts. each.

Azalea Amaena. Dwarf variety, doing well in rockeries, etc. Flowers rose-purple, freely produced. Price \$1.50 each.

Berberis vulgaris var. purpurea. Purple leaved variety; very distinct; fruit purple. Price 75 cts. each.

Ceanothus ceres. Flowers rosy blue. Price 75 cts. each.

C. Gloire de Versailles. Opal blue. Price 75 cts. each.

C. Ibis Rose. Bright pink. Price 75 cts. each.

C. Pinguet Guindon. Rich rose. Price 75 cts. each.

Crataegus Kolrowkowi. Evergreen; berries amber colored; very distinct. Price \$1.00 each.

C. crusgalli. Stout, glossy leaves; fruits hang late in winter. Price \$1.00 each.

Cytisus nigricans (Broom). Very distinct variety; leaves pale green; yellow spikes of flowers in June. Price 50 cts. each.

Daphne mezereum. Sweet scented variety, blooming in early spring; flowers light rose, followed by scarlet berries. Price 75 cts. each.

Erica. Heath.

E. Carnea. Flowers rosy red; from January to April. Price 50 cts. each.

E. cinera; Scotch Heather. Flowers white or carmine. Price 50 cts. each.

E. vagans. Cornish Heather. Purple or white flowers. Price 50 cts. each.

E. vulgaris; True Heather. Upright growth; white or crimson. Price 50 cts. each.

E. Menziesii or Irish Heather. Bell-shaped flowers in drooping racemes, flowering freely from June to Nov. White or purple. Price 75 cts. each.

Forsythia suspensa. Bell-shaped golden flowers on wiry stems, which fall most gracefully. Price 75 cts. each.

Genista Germanica. Dwarf variety, very free flowering. Price 75 cts. each.

Halesia tetraptera (Snowdrop Tree). Bears white flowers in June, resembling Snowdrops. Price \$1.00 each.

Hypericum Nepalense. Graceful, bushy plant, with long, arching branches covered with small flowers. Price 50 cts. each.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

Kerria Japonica flore-plena. Small rosetted flowers of pale yellow, freely produced all summer. Price 75 cts. each.

K. var. D. McIntosh. Splendid large form, richly colored. Price 75 cts. each.

Laburnum foliis aureis. Very striking variety, with brilliant chrome-yellow foliage in spring. Price 75 cts. each.

Magnolia stellata. Charming Japanese species; flowers star-like. Price \$1.00 each.

Pyrus malus Neidzwetzkyana. Interesting variety of Flowering Crab from the Caucasus; young foliage, fruit and wood all of dark claret color. Price \$1.00 each.

Ribes splendens. A magnificent variety of Flowering Currant. Price 75 cts. each.

R. speciosum. Fuchsia currant. Minute fuchsia-like flowers; young shoots with red thorns and hairs. Price \$1.00 each.

Spiraea arguta. One of the finest small shrubs; flowers pure white, clustering on arching shoots. Price 75 cts. each.

Tamarisk aestivalis. The best of the family; waving shoots of lilac and pink. Worthy of bed on the lawn. Price 75 cts. each.

Climbing or Trailing

Ampelopsis inconstans Lowi. New and elegant species, with fingered foliage. Price \$1.00 each.

A. sempervirens. Small leaved evergreen variety. Price 75 cts. each.

Cistus, Bush Rock Rose. Showy evergreens with handsome flowers. Price 75 cts. each.

C. Algarvensis. Yellow flowers, black spots. Price 75 cts. each.

C. formosus. Similar, but stronger grower. Price 75 cts. each.

C. roseus. Red flowers. Price 75 cts. each.

C. ladamiferous. Large white flowers with black dots. Price 75 cts. each.

Cochorus Japonicus. Double yellow. Price 50 cts. each.

C. Japonicus. Single yellow. Price 50 cts. each.

Hedera. (Ivy). Price 75 cts. each, except as noted.

H. dentata. Large; green leaves.

H. Africana.

H. canwoodiana. Small green leaves.

H. Donercieuse.

H. sagittaeifolia.

H. dentata aurea. Large golden leaves. Price, \$1.00 each.

H. arborea aurea.

H. golden blotched. Small golden leaves.

H. speciosa aurea.

H. elegantissima.

H. tricolor. Small silver leaves.

Honeysuckle (Caprifolium sempervirens). Scarlet trumpet. Price 75 cts. each.

Polygonum Baldschuanicum. Strong climber; masses of white flowers. Price 75 cts. each.

Vitis (Ornamental Grape). Armata Veitch. Rich autumn coloring to leaves. Price 75 cts. each.

V. Coignetia (Japanese). Grandly colored scarlet foliage. Price 75 cts. each.

V. leioides. Ash-like leaves, purple beneath. Price \$1.00 each.

V. Henryi. Marbled leaves. Price 75 cts. each.

CLEMATIS, MONTANA VARIETIES.

Price 75 cts. each, except as noted.

C. Montana. Free growing; white, four-petaled blooms.

C. Major. Larger flowers; white.

C. Rubens. Rosy-red flowers. Price \$1.00 each.

C. lilacina. Azure and lilac. Price \$1.25 each.

CLEMATIS, VITICELLA VARIETY.

C. Etelle rose. Crimson-lake, bell-shaped flowers. These are most striking novelties. Price \$1.25 each.



Matilija—The California Tree Poppy.

(See page 26.)



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Landscape Gardening

be planted in California, and we grow the plants. It is California experience that counts in California. Please write us if you are interested.

This is a special feature with us. We are prepared to offer advice, or lay out grounds, on reasonable terms. We know what should

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Morganhill, California

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	Our collection of ten choice assorted ornamental trees and shrubs, packed free for \$2.50.		
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	Plant in odd places, to graft later, CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUTS, all grades, from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per 100. Packed free.		
	Add packing charges 15c. to 50c. on orders under \$10.00: Over that amount at catalogue prices packed free.		

Carry Forward

[illegible]



Walnut Trees in Nursery Row.